ESTABLISHED 1818.

PETER F. HEERING'S
COPENHAGEN
CHERRY BRANDY.

Sold by all respectable Wine Merchants, by whom the New Show Cards can be obtained on application.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 50,423—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—TUESDAY, JULY 9, 1895.

BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

PUBLISHED MONTHLY.
PRICE 8 ANNAS.
THE INDIAN RAILWAY
TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
The best and most Complete Guide of its kind published in India.
The Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, Steam Boats, and Daks, Places of interest along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic information, &c., &c.
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
"Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort Bombay.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

• Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	FRIDAY, 5 P.M.
B.L. CALEDONIA	7558	2750	W. B. Andrews	12th July.
† CLYDE	4136	800	H. T. Weighell	19th „
B.L. ORIENTAL	5152	1270	C. Gadd	26th „
† THAMES	4113	800	A. Symons	2nd Aug.
B.L. PEKIN	3908	600	G. Langborne	9th „
† CLYDE	4136	800	H. T. Weighell	16th „
B.L. SHANNON	4189	800	E. Crewe	23rd „
† THAMES	4113	800	A. Symons	30th „
B.L. SUTLEJ	4205	800	W. J. Nantes	6th Sept.
† CLYDE	4136	800	H. T. Weighell	13th „

The Steamers marked B.L. proceed to Brindisi, Malta, Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.

† These Vessels proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there to a Steamer for Brindisi and London. No Passengers for Marseilles can proceed by these Steamers.

Single and return Railway Tickets from Brindisi to London by the Mail route can be obtained, and Coupons are issued for places in the Sleeping Cars of the special "P. & O. express."

Heavy Baggage must be sent to the P. & O. Dockyard at Mazagon before 8 A.M. on day of sailing.

A Steam Tender leaves the Victoria Dock's Steps at 3 P.M. on the day of sailing to convey passengers on board, and only hand packages will be received. The attention of passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of destination.

Passage-tickets are issued for Round-the-World tours *via* Japan and Vancouver, or *via* Australia and America.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AUSTRALIA, AND NEW ZEALAND.

Steamers leave Bombay on or about the undernoted dates, conveying H. M.'s Mails from Colombo to China. Passengers for Australia tranship at Colombo :—

10th July	7th August•	4th September
25th July	21st August	

For further particulars apply to

H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 14th June, 1895.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N.Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED SERVICE TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, *VIA* ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To Sail on
ORION	G. Nicolich	2,841	600	1st Aug.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
[illegible]STE, VENICE, [illegible]RINDISI	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

[illegible]s for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd, and [illegible] on the 5th, of each month.

[illegible]RY SERVICE TO TRIESTE, *VIA* [illegible] SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

[illegible]	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To Sail on
[illegible]	[illegible] de Grisogono	4,409	....	9th July.
[illegible]	Vidos	4,235	350	9th Aug.

[illegible]E MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	2nd Class.	Deck.
[illegible]ICE	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

[illegible]or BOMBAY LEAVE TRIESTE on the 21st of each month.

RETURN TICKETS

[illegible]ther Accelerated or Ordinary Service to TRIESTE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
AVAILABLE for 6 MONTHS	Rs. 960	Rs. 575
AVAILABLE for 12 MONTHS	Rs. 1060	Rs. 625

INCLUDING WINE OR BEER SUPPLIED AT MEALS.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards's, and other Routes.

In connection with the Steamers' Tickets the Company issue now Railway Tickets to the Principal Towns of Austria and Germany, as well as Tickets by steamers of the "Norddeutscher Lloyd" (North German Lloyd) to ports of North and South America, Australia, &c., called at by their vessels.

STEAM TO COLOMBO PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To Sail on
GISELA	A. Mitis	4,253	350	21st July.

Connecting at Colombo with the s.s. AGLAIA to Madras, and Colombo.

For further Particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

E. SCARPA,
Acting Agent.
Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, July 5, 1895.

CITY LINE OF STEAMERS.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL *VIA* KARACHI.

Vessel.	Tons.	Captain.	To Sail on or
CITY OF EDINBURGH.	2,201	Frame.	About 9th July.

THIS STEAMER is lighted throughout with the Electric Light, and has all the Latest Improvements, carries a Surgeon and Stewardess. Two Berth-Cabins on Deck.

Baths, Punkahs, and every comfort for First-Class Passengers.

Apply to
FORBES, FORBES & Co., Ld.,
Agents.
[illegible]bay, 20th June, 1895.

[illegible]DLAY, GROOM & CO.,
BOMBAY.

[illegible] & CO., CALCUTTA,
[illegible]ERS AND AGENTS.

[illegible]SENGER DEPARTMENT

[illegible] PASSAGES booked without [illegible]d on the most favourable terms. Berth [illegible]ected, with special attention to grouping.

[illegible]PING CAR AND CONTINENTAL RAIL[illegible] TICKETS procured.

[illegible]AILWAY OFFICIALS, MISSIONARIES, &c., booked on terms of existing concessions.

PASSENGERS met on arrival.

CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS, AND SOVEREIGNS, at current rates.

HAND-BOOKS supplied gratis, and general information promptly given.

LONDON AGENTS.—MESSRS. GRINDLAY & Co.

THOS. COOK AND SON,
BANKERS AND ARMY AGENTS.

PASSAGES PROMPTLY ENGAGED by P. & O. MAIL, and all other Steamers, including non-Liners, FREE of CHARGE for COMMISSION.

FAVOURABLE ARRANGEMENTS for securing Berths according to individual requirements.

THROUGH TICKETS issued available from any Railway Station in India to all parts of the Globe.

CONTINENTAL TRAVELLING TICKETS issued, available by any route, and allowing breaks of Journey at all places of interest.

PASSENGERS with COOK'S Tickets met and assisted at London, Liverpool, Brindisi, Naples, Rome, Marseilles Paris and all Chief Continental Ports and Cities.

OUTWARD PASSAGES engaged and Tickets supplied from any part of the World to India.

HOTEL COUPONS available at over 1,200 Hotels.

SPECIAL REDUCED FARES for Civil and Military Officers to Europe via China and America.

HEAVY BAGGAGE received and forwarded.

INSURANCE POLICIES against death by accident issued, insurance of Passengers Baggage effected.

CIRCULAR NOTES and LETTERS of CREDIT issued for the use of Travellers in all parts of the World.

DRAFTS issued at the Exchange of the day.

SOVEREIGNS, BANK NOTES, &c., bought and supplied.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS kept, and Interest allowed when the Credit Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000.

DEPOSITS received. Rate of interest on application.

INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected and every description of Banking and Money Agency transacted.

Handbook of information free on application.

BOMBAY: 13, Rampart Row.
CALCUTTA, Old Court Street. House.

LAYS OF THE LAW.—Being a Selection of LEADING CASES from the BOMBAY HIGH COURT REPORTS, done in VERSE, after the manner of various other great Poets, by W. E. H. PRICE. Re. 1-8; Postage Annas 4.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "DWARKA," 1,694 tons, on the 13th July, at 2 p. m., or on arrival of in-coming English Mail Steamer, if later arriving.

S. S. "KOLA," 1,192 tons, on the 9th July, at 10 a.m.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "PEMBA," 1,554 tons, on the 11th July, at Noon, calling at Kurrachee, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order. (Weather permitting.)

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "ELLORA," 1,970 tons, on the 11th July, at 7 a. m., calling at such Ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the Undersigned.

FOR COAST AND RANGOON.

S. S. "HUZARA," 2,070 tons, on the 20th July, calling at such Ports as may be arranged.

FOR ZANZIBAR AND DELAGOA BAY.

S. S. "MADURA," 1,951 tons, on the 20th July, calling at Mozambique, Quillimane, Chinde, Beira, and Inhambane.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 8th July, 1895.

KING, KING & CO.,
BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS,
BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged by P. & O. and all Steamers at the lowest rates obtainable free of charge or Commission.

Lists of the LATEST SAILINGS, with Fares and full information as to berths available, furnished at once.

Special attention paid to the grouping of those wishing to travel 2nd Class, P. & O. Every assistance rendered to Passengers arriving in Bombay for embarkation. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and shipped.

THROUGH RAILWAY TICKETS from any Station in India to Bombay, and Tickets for all Continental Routes furnished on application.

SPECIAL AGENTS of the Firm meet all Steamers at BRINDISI and MARSEILLES.

PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance effected at the Lowest Rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.

KING, HAMILTON & CO.,
CALCUTTA.
HENRY S. KING & CO., LONDON.

FOR SALE.

SALE OF MUNICIPAL LAND,
NEAR THE VICTORIA GARDENS.

TENDERS are invited for the Purchase of 17 PLOTS of Valuable frontage LAND abutting respectively on the Parel Road, Connaught Road, and Sussex Road, near the Victoria Gardens.

Copies of the Conditions of Sale, Plan showing the positions and limits of the respective Plots, and alternative Forms of Tender can be obtained at the Office of the Executive Engineer, Municipality, upon payment of One Rupee for each Set.

Tenders, addressed to the Municipal Commissioner, will be received at the Office of the Chief Accountant, Municipality, upto 1 P.M. (Gun-fire), on MONDAY, the 19th Day of August, 1895.

Each Tender must be accompanied by the amount of Deposits prescribed by the Conditions of Sale, and such Deposit will be returned in full if the Tender is not accepted.

Tenders will remain open for acceptance by the Corporation upto and including the 1st Day of November, 1895, but the Corporation will be under no obligation to accept the highest or any Tender for any Plot.

M. C. MURZBAN,
Executive Engineer, Municipality.
Bombay, 26th June, 1895.

NOTICES.

POWER OF ATTORNEY.

DURING the absence of the Undersigned from Bombay, Mr. STEPHEN WELLINGTON is AUTHORIZED to ACT as GENERAL MANAGER.

LOUIS PENNY, M. INST. C. E.,
Engineer and Manager, Bombay Gas Company, Ld.
Bombay, 6th July, 1895.

LORD HARRIS' MEMORIAL FUND.

A MEETING of the Committee of the above Fund will be held at the Rooms of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce, on TUESDAY, the 16th July, 1895, at 5-15 P.M.

A. F. BEAUFORT,
FAZULBHOY VISRAM,
HARKISONDAS NAROTUMDAS,
NOWROSJEE N. WADIA,
Hony. Secretaries.

BUSINESS.

To Decide upon the Form the Memorial shall take.

Bombay, 5th July, 1895.

SIVAGANGA ZEMINDARY RUPEE LOAN, 1895.

THE Resident Lessee hereby notifies that this ENTIRE LOAN for SIX LAKHS OF RUPEES has been Underwritten at Par.

Single Bonds of Rs. 500 each in the various issues can now therefore only be obtained from leading Brokers in the Bombay, Calcutta and Madras Markets.

The Terms of the Bonds are as under :—

Series.	Bonds. Rs. 500 each	Bearing interest at p. ct. p. a.	Due 1st July. A. D.	To be Re-deemed at per Bond.
A.	200	6	1896	Rs. 500-0-0
B.	200	5¾	1897	„ 502-8-0
C.	200	5½	1898	„ 507-8-0
D.	200	5¼	1899	„ 515-0-0
E.	400	5	1900	„ 525-0-0

GOLD AND SILVER THREADS,

(REAL AND IMITATION).

BRAIDS, CORDS,

LACES, FRINGES, &c.,

BULLIONS of every Description for Embroidering,

RUBY HOLES for Wire-drawing.

BENTON & JOHNSON,
63, King's Cross Road,
LONDON.

HIGHLAND MALT WHISKEY,

TRADE MARK

IMPORTED BY

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,

HAS acquired a reputation throughout India which is equalled by no other; it has been everywhere commended by the most competent Judges, and stands

WITHOUT A RIVAL.

BOMBAY. BYCULLA. POONA.

ATHLETIC CLOTHING
FOR GENTLEMEN,
AT
WHITEAWAY, LAIDLAW & Co.

		Rs.	A.
LAMBSWOOL SWEATERS, Open Neck	each Rs. 4-8 and	6	8
LAMBSWOOL SWEATERS, High Neck	each	7	0
LAMBSWOOL SWEATERS, with Turned down Collar. A Club Tie can be worn with this make, as with an ordinary Flannel Shirt		8	4
WHITE FLANNEL TROUSERS, Shrunk, per Pair	Rs. 8 and	10	8
WHITE FLANNEL CRICKET SHIRTS, Superior Qualities, Unshrinkable,	each Rs. 6-4 and	7	12
WHITE MATTE CRICKET SHIRTS	Rs. 3-4 and	4	12

WHITEAWAY, LAIDLAW & CO.,
HORNBY ROW, BOMBAY.

ALCOCK, ASHDOWN & CO., LD.,

ENGINEERS, BOILER-MAKERS, IRON AND BRASS FOUNDERS, SHIP AND MILL-WRIGHTS.

CONTRACTORS for the supply of Machinery and erection of Buildings for Cotton, Flour, Sugar, Oil Mills, Distilleries, &c.

Manufacturers of all kinds of Cast and Wrought Iron Work of the heaviest description, Cotton Presses and Hydraulic Machinery, Mill and Rope Gearing, Ornamental Castings, Road Rollers, &c. Wheels made by Machinery up to 4 feet diameter. Cutters made for Wheel-cutting Machines.

To enable us to meet all Engineering and Trade requirements we have lately added to our Works some of the largest and heaviest Tools in India, and greatly extended our Foundry.

We are also prepared to furnish designs for Bridges, Girders, Roofs, &c., and to manufacture and erect same in any part of India.

TRADE MARK.

A GREAT WANT SUPPLIED!

VALVOLINE

THE ONLY BEST EVER OFFERED LUBRICANT!

Sole Agents for Messrs. Leonard & Ellis' Celebrated Valvoline Oils for Cylinders and Machinery.

For Downie's "Eucalyptus," Boiler Fluid, for preventing and removing Scale in Boilers.

„ Messrs. Wormald & Co.'s Fibrous Non-conducting Composition for covering Steam Boilers and Pipes.

„ The Climax Motor, for Baird's Sight-feed Lubricators.

Also Plate, Bar, and Angle Iron of the largest sections. Diamond, Silver and other Steel and Engineer's Requisites of all descriptions kept in stock

For Sale—Galloways and Cochrane's Boilers, Shank's Engines, Contractors' Pumps, and all boiler fittings, pipes, cocks, &c.

WORKS AND OFFICES, DEFENCES WORKS, MAZAGON,
AND BRANCH FACTORY, CARNAC IRON WORKS,
NEAR CARNAC BRIDGE.

ALCOCK ASHDOWN & HEPWORTH,
SECRETARIES AND MANAGERS.

AITCHISON'S
PATENT POCKET BINOCULAR.
FIELD, MARINE AND OPERA GLASS.

AS supplied to HER MAJESTY the QUEEN EMPRESS of India, Members of the Royal Family, The Marquis of Salisbury, The Earl of Rosebery, The Earl of Lonsdale, &c., &c., His Highness the Nizam of Hyderabad, Their Highnesses The Maharajahs of Gwalior, Jodhpore, Patiala, Dholepore, Bhavnagar, &c., &c.

Patronised and approved by Officers of the Grenadier Guards, Royal Artillery, Royal Engineers, Cavalry, &c.

British Officers in India, Canada, and all parts of the World are delighted with this New-Glass, because it is so Light and Portable.

GLASS OPEN the tubes measure from eyes to object lenses, 5 in. Diameter of object lenses, 1⅝ in.
GLASS CLOSES to a thickness of one inch.
Can be carried in the Waistcoat Pocket.
Does not weigh more than the ordinary Watch.

Is marvellously light, being made entirely of Aluminium.
This Glass can be opened, focussed, and pocketed again in about ¼ the time it takes to bring the ordinary Binocular into use.

HIGH POWER
SUPERIOR
QUALITY.
ACHROMATIC
LENSES.

SPLENDID DEFINITION.

The Lightest and Handiest and most Useful Glass in Existence.
MADE ENTIRELY OF ALUMINIUM.

COMPLETE IN SOFT LEATHER PURSE CASE,
Rs. 70.
Hard Brown Leather Case for Belt, or with Shoulder Strap,
Rs. 8 Extra.

SOLE AGENTS IN INDIA :—
MARCKS & CO., LD.
OPTICIANS,
BOMBAY.

EVERY MAN,

SUFFERING from NERVOUS and PHYSICAL DEBILITY should send for a valuable pamphlet explaining how all nervous and organic derangements may be successfully treated without stomach medication. The method is easy and pleasant, and will effect a perfect and permanent cure. Sent sealed post free. Address E. NORTON, 249½ High Holborn, London, England.

DANCING DRUGGETS.

THE ELGIN MILLS, Cawnpore, can supply at a few days' notice, Dancing Cloths of any size, fitted complete with eyelets. They are made of their stoutest description of White Drill or of Canvas.

PRICES ON APPLICATION.

IMPORTANT REDUCTION IN PRICES!!

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.,

LONDON, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, LAHORE, AND BOMBAY.

(ESTABLISHED in LONDON, 1815. In INDIA, in 1842.)

AGENCIES IN EVERY STATION.

THE OLDEST WINE MERCHANTS IN INDIA.

C. P. AND CO.'S BRAND

Is Sold by every Respectable Trader.

Note our REDUCED PRICES, the lowest compatible with Quality.

CHAMPAGNE.

	Per Doz. Bottles Credit. Rs.	a.	Per Doz. Bottles Cash. Rs.	a.
Heidsieck's Dry Monopole	106	0	98	0
BINET, FILS & Co.'s "DRY ELITE," 1884	77	0	70	0
Wachter & Co.'s "ROYAL CHARTER"	78	8	71	8
Saumur (C. P. & Co.'s)	36	0	33	0
"Dry Champagne," in Hampers of 24 Half-pints	44	8	42	12

And others.

Pints, Rs. 3 per Case, Extra.

HUNGARIAN WINES.

From ROMER and SOHN., VIENNA.

	Rs.	a.	Rs.	a.
Carlowitzer	25	0	22	8
Ofner Adlersberger	22	0	20	0

STILL GERMAN WINES.

	Rs.	a.	Rs.	a.
Rudesheimer	38	8	34	14
Hochheimer	32	8	29	8
Laubenheimer	27	8	25	0

BORDEAUX—RED.

	Rs.	a.	Rs.	a.
LAFITE	44	8	40	4
Larose	30	8	27	12
ST. JULIEN	26	8	24	0
St. Estephe	22	8	20	8
Medoc	19	8	17	12
ST. JULIEN MEDOC	14	8	13	4
Bal and Co's St. Julien	14	8	13	4

BORDEAUX—WHITE.

	Rs.	a.	Rs.	a.
Santernes	26	8	24	0
Graves	22	8	20	8

BURGUNDY.

	Rs.	a.	Rs.	a.
Chambertin	42	8	38	4
VOLNAY	30	8	27	10
Beaune	26	8	24	0
LIGHT CHABLIS, White Wine	25	8	23	2

Pints, Rs. 2 per Case, Extra.

PORT.

	Rs.	a.	Rs.	a.
Old Crusted, some Years in Bottle	48	8	43	14
OLD TAWNY, Delicate and Soft	48	8	43	14
INVALIDS' Gold Capsule	34	8	31	4
INVALIDS' (NIXON & Co.'s)	27	8	25	0
WHITE PORT, Grand Wine	32	8	29	8
MENERES' White Port	26	0	24	0
DOURO PORT (Clode & Baker's)	28	8	25	14
Spanish Port	20	8	18	14
VINO SACRO, SACRAMENTAL WINE	38	8	33	12

MADEIRA.

	Rs.	a.	Rs.	a.
East India, BLACK Capsule	54	8	49	4

SHERRY.

	Rs.	a.	Rs.	a.
AMONTILLADO, A-I	52	8	47	8
Do. Black Capsule	50	8	45	8
Amoroso	38	8	34	14
Invalids'	38	8	34	14
MANZANILLA, very Dry	32	8	29	8
LA TORRE, a NATURAL SOLERA	30	8	27	10
Pale Medium Dry, Yellow Capsule	28	8	25	14
VINO DE PASTO	28	8	25	14
DINNER SHERRY	23	8	21	6
Marsala, Virgin	24	0	21	12

COGNAC.

	Rs.	a.	Rs.	a.
RARE OLD, Black Seal (20 years' old)	56	8	52	0
Four Stars (C., P. & Co.'s) * * * *	50	8	46	10
Three Stars do. * * *	46	8	43	0
Two Stars do. * *	43	8	40	6
ONE STAR do. *	40	8	37	10
MARQUES DE MISA'S SPANISH BRANDY	33	0	31	0
LESTANGE & Co.'s * * * in Hock Bottles	26	0	24	0
Louis Bechade's Fine Old Brandy	29	8	27	12
OTARD DUPUY'S "V.S.O.P." (20 years' old)	60	0	54	0
Lefavre & Co.'s * * *	24	8	23	4
Do. *	23	8	22	4
Do. * In cases of 2 dozen Flasks	......		25	4

WHISKY.

SPECIALITY.

	Per Doz. Bottles. Credit. Rs.	a.	Per Doz. Bottles. Cash. Rs.	a.
C., P. & Co.'s SPECIAL BLEND of SCOTCH WHISKY	30	0	27	0
Do. "PALL MALL," 11 years old	42	8	39	8
Carlton, 11 years old	50	8	46	10
Do. 5 „ „	45	8	42	4
NAPIER JOHNSTONE'S SQUARE BOTTLE (Scotch)	38	0	35	6
Do. do. do. (Irish)	38	0	35	6
BRODIE & Co.'s Black "Squat Bottle"	35	8	33	4
FAMOUS OLD SCOTCH Black "Dumpy" Bottle	28	0	26	8
THE OLD SMUGGLER GAELIC.	31	0	28	0
Glentromie, Special Blend	32	0	30	0
Kilmarnock OLD SHIP Brand	33	0	30	8
C. P. & Co.'s "CROWN BRAND" Old Highland	29	8	27	1
CAMUSLYNIE "SMA GLEN" 5 years old	30	0	27	0
PETER FORBES' WHISKY	22	8	20	8
C. P. & Co.'s FINEST OLD "IRISH	32	8	30	8
Do. "CROWN" do.	29	0	27	4
Roy. Macleod's FINE OLD SCOTCH	26	8	24	

SPIRITS.

	Rs.	a.	Rs.	a.
Very Fine Old Jamaica	33	8	31	0
Pineapple	31	8	29	0
Old Tom, London, Finest, Imported	30	8	28	10
Dry Gin do. do.	30	8	28	10

LIQUEURS, &c.

	Rs.	a.	Rs.	a.
Chartreuse, Green	132	0	120	0
Do. Yellow	106	8	96	0
BENEDICTINE	84	8	76	8
Curacao	72	8	66	0
MARASCHINO DI ZARA (Luxardo's)	66	8	60	0
CHERRY BRANDY (Peter Heering's)	56	8	51	0
KUMMEL, Finest "Riga"	50	8	46	8
Angostura Bitters	63	8	57	0
ORANGE BITTERS	36	8	33	8
Vermouth (Noilly, Prat & Co.'s)	24	8	22	4
STONE'S, the very best Jamaica Ginger Wine, net	18	8	......	

ALSO—

Peach, Orange, and Apricot Brandy, Milk Punch, &c

Pints, Rs. 3 per Case, Extra.

SPIRITS IN BULK.

	Per Gallon Credit. Rs.	a.	Per Gallon Cash Rs.	a
Very Superior Old Highland Whisky	16	12	15	4
FINEST HIGHLAND MALT, F.H.M.	13	0	11	12
Finest Old Matured Irish, "F. O. M."	13	0	11	12
One Star Cognac *	15	4	13	12
Two Star do. * *	16	4	14	12
FINEST LONDON OLD TOM GIN	11	12	10	12
Do. Dry Gin	11	12	10	12
"Camuslynie," 5 years Old, Highland Whisky	13	0	11	12

We can also Supply the above in Quarter-Casks of 30 gallons; Hogsheads of 64 gallons; and Puncheons of 120 gallons.

N. B.—Supplied in 1, 2, or 4 gallon Wicker Covered Jars with Plated Taps, if required.

BOTTLE ALE, STOUT, &c.

	Per dozen Bottles. Credit. Rs.	a.	Per dozen ½ Bottles. Credit. Rs.	a.
S. ALLSOPP & SONS' "Red Hand Brand" Light Pale Ale	6	6	4	4
Do. do. do. Extra Stout	6	6	4	4
McEwan's Ale, Bottled in Bombay	4	8	3	4
KUPPER'S PILSENER, the very Best of Pilseners	6	6	4	4
Kopas Non-Alcoholic Ale	7	8	4	2
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Wm. McEwan & Co's "Army Ale"	60	0	30	0
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One of the most Amusing Plays ever written.
Two and a-half hours of Continued Merriment.
Never before produced in Bombay.
BOX OFFICE AT MESSRS. SOUNDY & Co.
PRICES: Rs. 4; Rs. 3; Rs. 2; and Re. 1.

MADRAS RACES.

5TH, 8TH, 10TH AND 12TH OCTOBER, 1895.

OWNERS are reminded that the FIRST ENTRIES CLOSE on the 15th instant. For Programme see C. T. C. Calendar of June 27th, No. 5.

W. T. HAMILTON HOLMES,
Secretary, Madras Races.

SOUTHERN MAHRATTA RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

A REVISED TIME TABLE will come into Force on this Railway on July 15th, 1895. For Details see Time Tables at Stations. The Principal Alterations are on the BANGALORE-GUNTAKAL Section, KOLHAPUR STATE RAILWAY, NANJANGUD EXTENSION, and between BELGAUM and HUBLI.

T. J. McCLOUGHIN,
Acting Traffic Manager.
Central Offices, Dharwar, July 3rd, 1895.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.
SUIT No. 192 OF 1895.

MOOLJI GOVINDJI and Others, trading under the name of GOPALLJI MOOLJI..................Plaintiffs.
VERSUS.
TEJPAL GODHOO and Others, trading under the name of KAMA RAMJI ....Defendants.

NOTICE is hereby given that an Award was made in this Suit on the 5th July, 1895, whereby it has been awarded that the abovenamed Defendants' Firm of Kama Ramji shall not Import and Sell Dyes in Tins bearing on one side thereof Green Labels with Black Lines similar to the Labels on Tins which the Plaintiffs' abovenamed Firm has been hitherto Selling and Importing, and likewise that the said Defendants' Firm shall not Import or Sell Dyes in Tins bearing White Labels with Golden Lines and Flowers and a Name on the reverse side thereof in Gold Ink similar to the Labels on the Tins which the said Plaintiffs' firm has hitherto been importing and selling.

All persons are hereby Warned against Selling and Importing Dyes in Tins bearing Green Labels on one side and White Labels on the reverse side similar to those on the Tins hitherto imported and sold by the Plaintiffs' firm.

Any person making use of any label or labels similar to those of the Plaintiffs or either of them will be proceeded against as the Plaintiffs may be advised.—Dated this 8th Day of July, 1895.

BICKNELL, MERWANJI & MOTILAL,
Plaintiffs' Attorneys.

IN THE COURT FOR THE RELIEF OF INSOLVENT DEBTORS, BOMBAY.

No. 291 OF 1895.

In the Matter of FAKIRCHAND GHELLABHOY, MANOCKCHAND GHELLABHOY and PREMCHAND GHELLABHOY, formerly residing at Byculla, without the Fort of Bombay, and now residing at Baroda, Adjudged Insolvents.

NOTICE is hereby given that Fredrick Edgelow, of Bombay, British Inhabitant and Solicitor of the High Court of Judicature at Bombay, carrying on business at No. 57, Esplanade Road, in Partnership with Gulabchand Motichand Damania, under the style or firm of Edgelow and Gulabchand, the Petitioning Creditor of the abovenamed Insolvents, do appear before this Honourable Court on WEDNESDAY, the Seventeenth Day of July, One thousand Eight hundred and Ninety-five, at Elevan o'clock in the Forenoon, either in person or by Counsel, and show cause, if any he has, why the Order made in this matter on the Nineteenth Day of June, One thousand Eight hundred and Ninety-five (whereby it was ordered under Section Nine of the Indian Insolvent Act upon the Petition of the said Petitioning Creditor, Fredrick Edgelow, of Bombay, British Inhabitant, and Solicitor of the High Court of Judicature at Bombay, carrying on business at No. 57, Esplanade Road, in Partnership with Gulabchand Motichand Damania, under the style or firm of Edgelow and Gulabchand, that the said Insolvents should be adjudged to have committed an act of Insolvency under the provisions of the said Act, and whereby it was further ordered that the said Insolvents should within Thirty Days from the said Nineteenth Day of June file a Schedule in this Honourable Court in the Form in Schedule C. to the said Act annexed, containing the statement of their debts, estate, and effects) should not be revoked or set aside, and why all other proceedings, if any, taken or had thereon should not be annulled and discharged.—Dated this Fifth Day of July, One thousand Eight hundred and Ninety-five.

C. W. L. JACKSON,
Clerk of the Court.
Court House, Clerk of the Court's Office, Fort, Bombay, this 6th Day of July, 1895.

ASQUITH & LORD,

AGENTS IN BOMBAY FOR
"DR. JAEGER'S"
PURE NATURAL WOOL
—HOSIERY—
LADIES & GENTS' DEPTS.
Revised Catalogue on Application.

ASQUITH & LORD,
OUTFITTERS,
APOLLO STREET, BOMBAY.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

VICTORIA, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Queen, Defender of the Faith, Empress of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the Property and Credits of BAI DAYEMBAI, late of Bombay, Daudi Bora Shia Mahomedan Inhabitant, Deceased.

VAJIRBAI, the Paternal Grandmother of the said Deceased ....Petitioner.

ALL PERSONS claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed Deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness, CHARLES FREDRICK FARRAN, Esquire, Chief Justice at Bombay, aforesaid, the 6th Day of July, in the Year of Our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Ninety-Five and in the Fifty-Ninth Year of our Reign.

J. W. ORR,
Registrar.

The Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

L. N. BANAJI,
The 6th Day of July, 1895.
Messrs. HIRALAL & MADHAVJEE,
Petitioner's Attorneys.

Messrs. MARCKS & Co., Ld.,

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MOST PERFECT CYCLES,
Manufactured by the
PREMIER CYCLE COMPANY,
LIMITED.
THE LARGEST CYCLE MANUFACTURERS IN THE WORLD.

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Of the Newest Patterns.
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Of Perfectly Balance Strength,
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SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL £1,109,875
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on which Interest is allowed as under, viz.:—

If fixed for Six Months.................. 4 per cent. p. a.
Do. Twelve Months .... 4½ per cent. „
Do. Two or Three Years ...... 4½ per cent. „

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Manager
Elphinstone Circle, Bombay

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PAID UP CAPITAL............ „ 4,500,000 = „ 90,00,000
RESERVE FUND .... „ 3,928,000 = „ 78,56,000

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DRAFTS granted on JAPAN, and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

M. TOSHIMA,
Agent.
Sirdar's Palace, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay, 9th March, 1895.

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SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL £1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL £500,000
RESERVE FUND................ £160,000

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Dividends Coupons, etc., on Government Paper, and other Stocks cashed for customers without charge if remitted Home through the Bank.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on Government Paper Gold, Silver, and Produce.

BUSINESS HOURS:—10 A.M. to 4-30 P.M.
Saturday, 10A.M. to 2 P.M.

[illegible] C. HENRIOT,
Manager.

INSURANCES.

UNIVERSAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.

[ESTABLISHED 1834.]

ASSURANCES effected for the Whole Term of Life and for Short Periods at Low Rates of Premium.

ENDOWMENT ASSURANCES payable on attaining the Age of 45, 50 and 55, or previous, in the event of Death, also Granted.

POLICIES issued in Sterling if preferred, the Premium being payable at the Current Rate of Exchange.

PREMIUM Reduced to European Rates on passing PORT SAID Homewards.

MEDICAL FEES paid by the Society.

CLAIMS PAID immediately on Proof of Death.

For Prospectus and Full Particulars
Apply to—
KING KING & CO.,
Agents and Secretaries,
BOMBAY.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

CAPITAL.......... £3,000,000

Absolute Security Funds now exeed........£8,453,500
Funds Invested in the best and Safest Securities amount to.................. £8,003,265

FIRE BRANCH.

Policies covering Risk on Merchandise, Buildings, Spinning Mills, Cotton and Jute Presses, Shops, Bungalows, Household Furniture, Hotels and Clubs, both in Bombay and in the Mofussil, granted on MOST FAVOURABLE TERMS.

Coals on the Bunders and Kerosine Oil also covered

Fire Premium 1875 .... £ 742,553
„ „ 1885 .... „ 966,107
„ „ 1887 .... „ 968,043
„ „ 1892 .... „ 2,033,053

LIFE BRANCH.

NATIVE LIVES ASSURED AT EUROPEAN RATES LARGE REDUCTION IN RATES.

Policies granted by the Undersigned without reference to Head Office on approved Lives. Military Lives in Civil Employ have extra Premium, returned

Endowment Assurances payable at Fixed periods, on Adults and Children on very favourable terms.

Last Reversionary Bonus 7½ per cent.

The next Distribution of Profits will take place after close of the year 1894.

Reduction to European Rates when Assured leave either Alexandria or Port Said.

Accumulated Life and Annuity Fund now amount to .... £ 4,730,358
Total Accumulated Funds........................ „ 8,003,265

GROWTH of FUNDS—
1882 .... £ 4,842,054
1887 .... „ 5,763,091
1892 .... „ 8,003,265
Increase of Funds in 10 years £3,161,211

THOMAS H. MOORE & Co.,
Agents, Royal Insurance Co., Hummum Street.
D. LINDSAY, Resident Secretary,
Apollo Street, Old Secretariat,

FIRE INSURANCE.

		Exclusive Reserve Fund.
The NORTHERN ASSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	£	3,000,000
The GENERAL INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL, inclg. RESERVE FUND.,	„	3,600,000
The TRANSATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	M	6,000,000
The NORTH GERMAN FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„	7,500,000
The HAMBURG-BREMEN FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„	6,000,000
The FIRE INSURANCE Co., of 1877, CAPITAL	„	2,600,000
The BALOISE FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Frs	10,000,000
The BATAVIA FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Fl	3,000,000
The SAMARANG FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„	2,000,000
MARINE INSURANCE.		
The GENERAL MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL, inclg. RESERVE FUND	£	3,000,000
The NEW SWISS-LLOYD TRANSPORT INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL.	Frs	4,000,000
The BATAVIA MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Fl	3,000,000
The SAMARANG MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„	2,000,000
The NETHERLANDS-INDIA SEA & FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL.	„	2,250,000

VOLKART BROTHERS,
Agents.

SUN LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF INDIA, LD.

BOMBAY OFFICE.—29, ESPLANADE ROAD.
LIFE, ACCIDENT AND GUARANTEE.

LIFE DEPARTMENT.

THIS Company offers unusual advantages to intending Assurers. The tables are popular and easily understood. The POLICIES are the most liberal offered to the Public, and ARE FREE FROM ALL UNNECESSARY RESTRICTIONS. WORLD-WIDE and UNCONDITIONAL Policies. LARGE GUARANTEED BONUS OF 2 PER CENT. per annum on the Sum Assured.

ACCIDENT DEPARTMENT.

THE POLICIES of this Company cover Accidents of all kinds incurred in Sport, Business, or Travel at Home or abroad without restriction.

Ordinary Risks.—Rs. 50 per annum will Secure Rs. 10,000 on Death; Rs. 10,000 on Permanent Total Disablement; Rs. 5,000 on Permanent Partial Disablement; Rs. 60 Weekly during Temporary Total Disablement; Rs. 15 weekly during Temporary Partial Disablement.

GUARANTEE DEPARTMENT.

Suretyship undertaken for the Fidelity of Persons in situations of Trust on the yearly payment of a small sum.

The Different kinds of Risks have been carefully classified, and the Company is in a position to undertake all Risks at the Lowest Possible Rates.

Full particulars may be obtained from

ALDRIDGE, SALMON & CO., LD.,
Chief Agents.

A BOON TO MEN

Who suffer from NERVOUS DEBILITY Loss of VIGOUR, EXHAUSTED VITALITY, KIDNEY DISEASES, &c. A Treatise explaining the renowned MARSTON treatment by local Absorption, the only positive cure without Stomach Medicines, will be sent in plain wrapper, post free, upon application. The MARSTON REMEDY Co., 492, High Holborn, LONDON.

PREPARATORY SCHOOL FOR SONS OF GENTLEMEN

At Leamington Spa, Warwickshire.
PRINCIPAL:—DAVID GILLMORE, ESQR., M. A., (CANTAB), ASSISTED BY MISS GILLMORE.

BOYS are received from the age of six, carefully prepared for PUBLIC SCHOOLS, Preliminary Army Examinations, Naval Cadetships, etc., Special Arrangements for Indian Children. Terms Moderate.

Referees (in India) Col. Hancock, President, Rajasthanik Court, Kathiawar, Rev. C. A. Gillmore, B. A., Chaplain, West Ridge, Rawalpindi.

HAND-BOOK OF GIRAS AND GUARANTEE,

BEING a Compilation of Decisions, &c., on Questions regarding Giras, Wanta and other Guaranteed Rights with an Introductory Account of the Settlements in Kathiawar, Mahikantha and Rewakantha, together with Appendices and a Copious Index.

To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Press, Bombay;
The Gujarat Vernacular Society, Ahmedabad
PRICE.............................. Rs 6.
Packing and Postage extra.

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BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Names.	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up	Last Half-Yearly Divid.	Cash Rate.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1,460
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1,325
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1,260
Commercial & Ld. Mge	10,000 15,000	100	100 75	10, p.c.	171
EXCHANGE BANKS.					
Agra	108,000	£10	all	5 pr. ct.	80
Charter Bank	40,000	£20	£20	7 pr. ct.	£20
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	80,000	$125	all	£1	99
National Bank of India	40,000	£25	£12½	8 pr. ct.	300
SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.				Half yearly	
Alliance	1,500	1,000	all	30	720
Anglo-Indian	1,345	100	100	Nil	55
Bellary S & W Co, Ld, (Bellary)	871	00	all	9 per ct.	885
Bombay United	900	1,000	1,000	20	955
Bombay Cotton Manfg. Co	900	500	500	15	475
Bombay National Manfg. Co. Ld	500	1,000	1,000	...	315
Britannia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	405
Central India	1,800	500	500	35	1,465
China Mills Co Ld	800	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.40	845
City of Bombay Mills	800	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.30	955
Coimbatore S and W	1,000	100	100	...	110
Connaught Mills	600	500	500	25	710
Colaba Land & Mills	4,000	700	...	dvd Rs15	700
Cooria Mills	800	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.50	730
David Mill	1,400	500	500	15	535
Dhun Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	50	550
Express	2,100	500	500	17½	590
Framjee Petit	1,250	1,000	1,000	Nil	510
Hindustan	875	1,000	1,000	30	745
Hingunghat Mills	700	500	500	40	680
Howard and Bulloughs	1,500	500	500	25	700
Hyderabad	700	1,000	1,000	35	1,200
Imperial Cotton	900	500	500	Nil	465
Indian Manfg.	900	1,000	1,000	50	1,315
Indo-China Manufacturing Co., Ld.	700	1,000	1,000	dvd 25	550
James Greaves	1,100	500	500	25	665
Jaffer Alli	600	500	500	Nil	200
Jamshed Manufacturing Co.	1,800	250	250	dvd Rs 5	177½
Jewraz Baloo	1,000	1,000	1,000	55	1,150
Jubilee Mills Co, Ld	600	1,000	1,000	20	300
Khandeish	750	1,500	1,000	dvd Rs25	790
Khangaum Manfg. Co	400	250	250	Nil	880
Khatao Makunjee	1,000	1,000	1,000	35	830
Leopold	3,600	100	100	7½	220
Lord Reay Mfg	445	1,000	1,000	30	925
Lukmidas Spinning & Weaving Co	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs35	1,105
Madras United	350	1,000	1,000	100	3,075
Mahaluxmee	680	1,000	1,000	Nil	390
Mahboob Shah Mills (Gulburga)	3,400	500	500	15 pr ct	
Manockjee Petit	4,000	1,000	1,000	50	2,450
Mazagon	5,000	250	250	dvd Rs 6	165
Morarji Goculdas	1,050	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs70	2,210
Maharaja Mysore S & M Co	4,500	100	100	...	...
Madura Mills	7,779	100	100	Nil	par
National	500	1,000	1,000	Nil	110
New Great Eastern	1,400	1,000	1,000	Rs 2	675
Oriental	5,725	625	625	Rs 22½	535
Presidency Mills Co (Ld)	743	1,000	1,000	40	1,460
Queen Mills	800	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs60	905
Ripon Mills	800	1,000	1,000	30	1,070
Sassoon	1,500	1,000	1,000	50	1,385xd
Sholapore Mills	500	1,000	1,000	50	1610
Soonderdas	750	1,000	1,000	35	800
Southern India	1,800	500	500	15	145
Southern Mahratta	1,212	250	250	dvRs 12½	375
Sun Mills, Ld	1,300	250	250	12½	200
Star of India	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	385
Swadeshi Mills	475	500	500	20	690
Sassoon and Alliance	2,000	500	500	25	860
Union Spinning and Manufacturing Co	900	1,000	1,000	50	650
Venishunker Lukhmishunker C Mill Co, Ld	900	500	900	15	500
Victoria Mills	550	1,000	1,000	Nil	250
Western India	1,200	1,000	1,000	30	710
Wadia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	...	200
Union Mills Ld	980	1,000	1,000	...	425
RAILWAY COMPANIES.				guar.	
G. I. P. R. Consolidated Stock	...	£100	all	5 p. c.	2,600
B.B. & C. I. R.	...	£18	...	do.	520
PRESS COMPANIES.				Yearly	
Akbar	200	1,250	1,250	75	1,375
Albert Ginning Co	100	500	all	18 pr. ct.	45
Albert (Kurrachee)	200	1,100	1,100	90	1,151
Bellary	167	1,000	1,000	dvd 14 x	22
Bhownugger City Press & Manfg Co, Ld	550	250	250	45	165
Bombay Cotton	1,000	125	125	15	155
Breul's Cawnpore Press Co., Ld	500	200	200	14	130
Broach City Press Co., Ld	600	200	200	12	190
Colaba	500	1,889	1,880	20	310
East India	350	1,000	1,000	75	1,100
English Press and Manfg	400	200	...	20	90
Fort	150	8,500	500	80	1,125
French	300	500	500	25	510
Harvey and Sabapathy	450	450	500	30	43
Hingoli Press Co., Ld	700	100	100	12	135
Khangaum	240	450	450	30	480
Mahuva Press Co., Ld	300	200	all	15 pr. ct.	235
Mahmadpura Cotton G. and P. Co., Ld	300	500	500	53	120
Mercantile	1,000	125	125	10	100
Mofussil Co	3,125	400	400	Nil	350
Munmar M.	1,000	250	all	15	170
New Berar	1,200	500	500	25	525
New Indian	4,000	125	125	11½	137½
Prince of Wales	100	500	500	25	440
Sabapathy (Bellary)	500	500	75	20	480
Sassoon	300	500	500	20	585
Sind and Punjab Co	100	1,000	1,000	200	2,225
Sind	400	2,000	750	50	565
Sorab Woollen Mills	1,300	250	250	Nil	55
Surat City Press Co., Ld	37	200	all	16 12	200 210
Valkart	...	1,000	100	90	1,145
MISCELLANEOUS.				Yearly	
Alcock Ashdown	1,750	100	100	10 7½	345
Back Bay Baths	500	50	50	12	40
Badham Pile	5,000	100	100	10	123xd
Bombay & Burma Trading Corporation	1,000	2,500	1,500	300	5,225
Do. New Issue	500	375	625	75	1,312½
Bombay Ice Mfg. Co., Ld.	1,250	100	100	dvd 1½	69
Bombay Land and Building Co., Ld.	400	500	500	3 pr. ct.	63
Bombay Flour Mill	720	500	500	50	1,74
Deccan Ice Co. in Liquidation	1,170	100	100	Nil	50
Deccan Paper Mills	1,000		500	5 pr. ct.	25
Delhi and Northern India Flour Mills	1,500	200	200	20	262
Delhi Cloth & General Mills Co. Ld	2,800	250	250	8 pr. ct.	25
Indian Guarantee Surety Ship Assn	5,000	100	10	10 pr. ct.	1
John Roberts & Co	1,500	100	100	10 pr. ct.	14
Kemp & Co	4,000	200	175	21	348
Kurrachee Landing	500	500	300	30	200
Maharanee Ice Manufacturing Co	3,500	100	100	Nil	141
Marcks & Co., Ld	4,000	100	100	15	133xd
Napier Hotel Co	2,080	100	100	9 pr. ct.	52
Napier Foundry	1,000	100	200	...	60
Oriental Govt. Security Life Insurance	5,000	200	50	10 pr, ct	155
Phillips & Co., Ld	4,000	100	100	7½	110
Port Canning Co	6,000	1,000	1,000	20	490
Prince of Wales Fire In	250	8,000	1,000	No dvd.	2,350
Soundy & Co.	1,000	100	100	9	50
Treacher & Co	2,000	500	25	60	1,030
Thacker & Co.	1,500	100	100	7	111
Telephone Co.	9,200	25	100	dvd Rs1½	28½

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

English Gold	Rs.	28-14	
Gold Leaf	,,	28-15	Nominal.
Pekin, Bar Gold, old	,,	28-8	,,
Do. do. new	,,	28-4	,,
Australia bar Gold	,,	28-9	
Bombay bar Gold	,,	28-8	
Sovereigns	,,	18-2	
Do. Dragons	,,	18-1	
Silver	,,	98-2	
Do. 17½	,,	98-4	
Carolus	,,	205-0	
Mexican	,,	190-0	
Pieces Piece	,,	200-5	

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Third Criminal Sessions, 10 a.m.

P. and O. Co.'s extra steamer Aden, from London, expected to arrive.

Monthly Meeting, Grant College Medical Society, 4-30 p.m.

Victoria Dock.—The steamers Deo. Balduino and Dwarka entered the dock on Sunday, and the steamer Ravenna yesterday; the steamers Dumra and Locksley Hall left it on Saturday, and the steamer Kurdistan yesterday.

Polo.—There will be a game to-day, at 5 p.m.

Postal Notice.—Mails for China and Australia, per s. s. Rohilla, will be closed at the General Post Office, at 9 a.m., to-morrow.

Postal Notice.—Mails for Karachi and Sind, per extra s. s. La Seyne, will be closed at the General Post Office, at 1 p.m., to-morrow.

Theft at Nowroji Hill.—Sawla Juggonnath, a Hindu, residing on the second floor of a house, at Nowroji Hill, has reported to the police the theft of gold and silver ornaments, of the aggregate value of Rs. 295, from a box in his room on the 3rd instant.

House-breaking at Love Lane.—Mr. F. Burdett, employed in the G. I. P. Railway, residing at Love Lane, has reported to the police that, early on Saturday morning, a thief entered his grand-daughter's bed-room, through an open window, and stole a silver watch, and other valuables, collectively worth Rs. 59.

Kapole Nirashrit Fund.—We are requested by the honorary secretaries of this charity to acknowledge the receipt of a four per cent. Bombay Port Trust Bond for Rs. 100, from Mr Tribhovandas Varjivandas in memory of his eldest daughter Kesarbai's son Ramdas, who died last Saturday, after a short illness, aged fifteen months.

Warning to Masters.—Jehangheer Hormusjee, a Parsee clerk, employed in the Port Trust Office, and residing at 3rd Marine Lane, reported to the police, on Sunday, that on the afternoon of the 4th instant, his servant, named Ramchunder, whom he only engaged that morning, stole Rs. 75 in cash from a cupboard, and absconded.

Theft in a Temple.—Yesterday, at the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. Webb, Third Presidency Magistrate, Raghu Sonoo, an old offender, was charged with stealing an umbrella belonging to a Bunia. While complainant was saying his prayers in a temple the accused took the umbrella and cleared out. His defence was that he took it because his impression was that nobody near by claimed it. As a result the jail will claim him for six months.

Attempted Suicide.—Oomer Jeeva and his wife Jullekhan, aged fifty-five and forty years, respectively, attempted, on Sunday last, to commit suicide by taking a quantity of opium, in consequence, it is alleged, of their being suspected of having been concerned in a theft case, which is now being investigated by the police. The couple was found lying unconscious in their room on the first floor of a house at Gogbari Moholla, by a neighbour, named Sooleman Dossa, who informed the police, and the two persons were removed to the J. J. Hospital, where they have been progressing favourably.

Music at the Yacht Club.—The Band of the Marine Battalion will play the following programme, at the Royal Bombay Yacht Club, this evening, commencing at 5-45 (weather permitting):—

March	Jolly Johnnies	Squire.
Cavatina	La Regina di Golconda	Donizetti.
Valse	Sevilla	Matador.
Fantasia (No. 2)	Popular Ballads	Kappey.
Section	The Shop Girl	Caryll.
Galop	Wonnetranken	Faust.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

The B.S.P.C.A.—During last month 1 horse, and 7 bullocks were sent to the Pinjrapole as being unfit for work, at the instance of the agents of the Bombay Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, with the permission of the Presidency Magistrates and with the consent of the owners; while 55 bullocks and 38 horses were sent to the Bai Sakarbai Dinsha Petit Hospital for Animals at Parel for curative treatment during the last month. 259 offenders were fined for cruelty to their animals, and 105 cartmen were fined for overloading their carts.

The Importation of Persian Opium.—Before Mr. W. Webb, Third Presidency Magistrate, at the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, was called on for hearing the case, in which Mr. Rustom Pestonji Jehangir charged Aga Haji Mahomed Yezdi, a Persian Mahomedan, with having in his possession fifteen tolas of Persian opium. The Assistant Collector asked permission of the court to withdraw the charge as the Collector had powers to deal with the case himself. The magistrate granted the application. We hear the Collector has disposed of the case.

Beware of Butlers.—At the instance of Sergeant Charles Gobin, Store-Sergeant in the Ordnance Department, Antone Chowrispa, a Madrasee, was charged with theft of a white-drill coat and a pair of tweed trousers, at the Esplanade Police Court yesterday, before Mr. W. Webb, Third Presidency Magistrate. The accused was a butler of the Sergeant's neighbour, and managed to find an opportunity to get the coat and trousers. He was arrested by the police on suspicion, while trying to sell the *kapra* to a jerry paranna at Colaba Causeway. He was sentenced to three months' hard labour in Common jail.

Fatal Snake Bite.—Mr. Allan F. Turner, the coroner held an inquest yesterday, at Tardeo, regarding the death of Soondrabai, aged thirty-three years, the wife of a Kharwa, named Madan Walj. Early on Sunday morning deceased suddenly awoke, and raised a cry that she had been bitten by a snake. The husband immediately got up, and was horrified to see a large snake in the hand of his wife. He picked up a stone and killed the snake, but not before it bit the woman on her lower jaw causing two punctured wounds thereon. Deceased was subsequently seized with spasms, and died a few hours afterwards. A verdict of death from snake-bite was recorded.

Fatal Fall off a Window.—An inquiry was held, yesterday, at the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital on the body of a Hindu lad, named Runchordas Ragowji, aged sixteen years, the son of a dealer in gunny bags, residing on the second storey of a house, at Dariastan Lane, Mandvie. On Sunday afternoon, the boy got up on the sill of a window, to get his *dhotur*, which had been left drying on the window, when he accidentally lost his balance, and fell down on to the road, a distance of about thirty-five feet, fracturing his skull and left wrist. The boy was conveyed to the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital, where he died shortly after admission. A verdict of accidental death was recorded.

A Poor Excuse for Crime.—Constable Barker yesterday prosecuted Purshotum Calliandas before Mr. Webb, Third Presidency Magistrate, at the Esplanade Police Court, for house-breaking and theft in respect of a pair of silver anklets, valued at Rs. 100, belonging to Poorbai, a Hindu widow. The padlock was broken by means of a gimlet, and the ornaments were removed from a box in complainant's room. Accused who was a neighbour of the complainant stated in his defence that under the influence of *ganja* he mistook complaint's room for his own, and not being in his proper senses could not say what he did at the time. He could not however account for the state of his mind when he was arrested in the act of disposing of the anklets. The magistrate convicted and sentenced the accused to six months' rigorous imprisonment.

The Monsoon.—The P. and O. Co.'s China mail steamer Ravenna (Captain E. Street), which arrived yesterday, from China, experienced moderate to fresh monsoon and squally weather.—The same Company's extra steamer Aden, Captain E. L. Hill, came in yesterday from London, having met heavy monsoon with high sea, within 100 miles of Bombay.—The B. I. S. N. Co.'s s.s. Dwarka, (Captain J. C. Tice,) which arrived here on Sunday, from Karachi, had moderate monsoon with very heavy, south-west swell.—The same Company's steamer Khandalla (Captain W. Stewart,) from Calcutta via coast ports, encountered on the Malabar Coast high monsoon wind, moderate sea, and heavy rain between Cannanore and Bombay, moderate monsoon wind and high sea.—The Florio-Rubattino S. N. Co.'s steamer Deo. Balduino, (Captain O. Canepa), from Genoa, experienced ordinary south-west monsoon and high sea.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a Chemist and get a bottle of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to the taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, always all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for Dysentery and Diarrhoea, whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Sooting Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers every where at 1s. 1½d. per bottle.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

Two more camp followers were cut up at Mundah on Thursday night, showing that the tribesmen are still able to approach our camps with impunity.

Major-General Gerald and the Pamir Commission party have made wonderfully rapid progress in their march northward. They will now push on from Gilgit over the Hindu Kush to Lake Victoria. The exact whereabouts of the Russian Commissioner is not known, nor has the name of the Ameer's agent emerged.

Although the British troops in certain stations along the line of communications to Chitral have suffered lately from sickness, the health of the force as a whole remains wonderfully good. The percentage of sick, including those in the base hospitals in the Punjab, is under seven per cent. Sections C and D, British Field Hospitals, Hoti Mardan, have returned to Pindi, as they are no longer required at the former station.

The climate in some of the hill-stations held by the Chitral Relief Force seems to be as bracing as one could desire even in the summer months. A private letter from Mirga, dated June 28, states that rain had made the weather quite cold, and that snow had actually fallen in the night on the hills about. This made fires quite enjoyable, the altitude being about 8,000 feet.

There were many little incidents during the siege of Chitral fort remarks the *Pioneer* which are not likely to be made public until one or other of the officers with the garrison publishes his experiences in book form. One story may well be told now as showing how great is the belief of the native soldier in the far-reaching power of the Government. When it became certain, on the night of April 18th, that the besiegers had fled, Captain Townshend went and woke Subadar Gurmukh Singh of the 14th Sikhs, a fine old officer, whose conduct had been above all praise during the investment. The only comment made by the Subadar, when he heard the good news, was: "The arm of the Sarkar moves slowly, but it is long." So long as this kind of confidence in our strength exists among the men of the Native Army, it need not be feared that they will ever shirk the most dangerous duty or shrink from facing great odds, no matter how far the nearest help may be.

A correspondent writes: "Of late years Professor Huxley had been living in retirement at Eastbourne and greatly resented any attempt to intrude on his privacy. One adventurous and well-meaning person on a certain occasion at a quiet watering place in Wales succeeded in pressing a tract into his hand, but he was not encouraged to try a repetition of the experiment. Indeed the old gentleman referred to what he considered the liberty in very plain terms, and declared he would never have accepted the document if he had not believed the man to be an hotel tout. One of the latest occasions on which he took part in a public function was when he delivered the Romanes Lecture in the Sheldonian Theatre at Oxford in the summer of 1893. The subject was Evolution and Ethics, and the essay was most excellent when reproduced in a printed form; but unfortunately the Professor's voice was so low as to be inaudible to all but those nearest to him. The world of science and letters will mourn one of their most distinguished members, a man who though ready and hasty with his pen and tongue, was patient in research and a sincere lover of the truth."

A Sumbulpore correspondent states that the young Maharajah Ram Chandra Singh Deo, of Bolangir, who committed suicide the other day after shooting his wife, had an altercation with his Ranee, immediately after his return from Raipore, regarding his intended visit to England. The Ranee was against it, and persuaded her husband to give up the idea, with the result that he soon flew into an ungovernable fit of rage and shot her. Fearing the consequences, he put an end to his own existence also, but not before the inmates of the palace had come to know of the Ranee's tragic fate. As an instance of the violent fits of temper to which he was sometimes subject, it is stated that once, when a minor, the Maharajah shot with his own hands a pet tiger cub belonging to him, because the Dewan would not sanction the payment of a large sum of money demanded for the erection of a house for it. Nothing has yet been definitely settled regarding the election of a new chief.

Miss A'Beckett, who left Calcutta early in May last by the British India steamer Dunera, died two days after the steamer left Naples and was buried at sea. Miss A'Beckett was related to Gilbert A'Beckett of the original "Punch" staff and author of the "Comic History of England."

On Saturday, June 29th, a deep cyclonic storm started from the Bay into Upper India, occasioning a strong monsoon. Heavy rain fell both along the west coasts and in Northern India. The storm broke up at the foot of the Himalayas, and gave a rainfall for the twenty-four hours preceding 8 a.m. on the 1st July between three and seven inches to the west of the North-West Provinces. Immediately on the disappearance of this storm pressure rose briskly all over the country, and a high pressure area, similar to that which accompanied and perhaps caused the delay in the setting in of the rains, appeared over Central and Western India. At once the rainfall all over India except Bengal and Assam diminished, and on Wednesday and Thursday only a few scattered showers were reported. Temperatures exceeding 100° re-appeared all over Upper India. On Friday the high pressure began to give way, and presumably the weather will again progress through the thunderstom stage to a fresh setting in of the rains. Up to date the rains have equalled the average over Lower Bengal, Chota Nagpur, the greater part of Upper India, the Central Provinces and Malabar; but elsewhere they are short, the deficiency being very large on the Bombay coast, in Assam, in East and North Bengal and in Behar. For instance Dhubri has received only five instead of thirty, and Jalpaiguri thirteen instead of thirty-three inches since the commencement of the rains. Very heavy rain fell in Simla early yesterday.

The details that have come from Formosa, through the medium of a Special Correspondent, bear out the disgraceful exhibition of the Chinese soldiers at Kelung, Tai-peh-fu and Hobe. After this we think no one will now deny that the Chinese common soldier, as well as the system by which the army is officered, requires to be 'reformed.' North Formosa is now quiet, the Japanese being in full possession. What the Japanese are doing in South Formosa we have been unable to ascertain. The Black Flag General has been more aggressive than the northern generals, and has twice called upon the British marines to withdraw from Taiwanfoo. Of course, this ridiculous demand was not complied with. On the contrary, information having been wired to Hongkong, H.M.S. Rainbow was despatched within six hours with an additional force of marines. There are now over 200 British marines in Taiwanfoo, while the Rainbow, Spartan, Redbreast and Tweed are in the vicinity. If the Black Flags assail the Foreign Settlements they are certain to be repelled. The Chengtu anti-missionaries riots have caused much excitement in North China. None of the missionaries have escaped from the city. There have been many indications of ill-will towards Foreigners in the interior of China, and we think it must be becoming apparent to the Foreign Powers that very strong action will have to be taken with the Chinese Government. It seems absurd that a Government which habitually ignores its Treaty obligations and which cannot afford protection to Foreigners resident in the country should be tolerated by the Powers.

Some of their most enlightened supporters are being driven away from the ranks of the Socialists in England by the violence and recklessness of the leaders. The Ven'ble Archdeacon Wilson, who was at one time their warm friend, lately gave an address to the Russel Club at Oxford, the nursery of the "progressive" undergraduate, in which he said: "The Church must drive off the field Materialistic Socialism with its ignoble humanity." The Archdeacon realises that some natural mitigation of present evil must be found, but the "raw haste" of the new reformer is half "brother of delay."

THE WEATHER.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M. ON MONDAY, THE 8TH OF JULY 1895.

1. The barometric readings are corrected to Calcutta standard, reduced to the same temperature M° and also to the sea level and corrected to the constant gravity at Lat. 45°.
2. The 2nd column under the head 'Wind' gives the average motion of the air in miles per hour during the past 24 hours, and is obtained by dividing the total number of miles of wind registered by an anemometer during the previous 24 hours by 24.
3. The temperatures given in the table are of the air in the shade or in a small shed with open sides and a thatched or straw roof. The maximum (max.) and minimum (min.) temperatures are the highest and lowest temperatures during the 24 hours preceding 8 a.m.
4. The humidity is given as a percentage expressing the rates of the actual amount of moisture in the air to the amount required to saturate it.

Stations.	Pressure, 8 A.M.	Wind. Direction.	Wind. Rate per hour.	Temperature in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours.	Temperature in Shade. Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity, 8 A.M.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours.	Rainfall. Since 1st June to date.	Rainfall. Variation, 1st June to date.
Delhi	29·514	W	4	102·0	86·5	50	...	3·85	—2·40
Agra	29·516	SW	8	101·0	84·7	49	..	5·49	+0·10
Cawnpore	29·602	ESE	...	100·4	83·5	79	..	2·83	...
Allahabad	29·573	NE	16	98·6	82·3	87	0·10	9·67	+0·32
Jhansi	29·572	SW	6	100·1	85·2	59	...	9·19	+0·64
Jacobabad	29·466	SE	6	108·5	85·5	77	..	0·11	—0·25
Karachi	29·514	WSW	16	92·0	82·7	76	..	0·75	—0·26
Jeypore	29·584	WSW	5	101·1	79·4	68	..	3·27	—1·47
Ajmere	29·595	W	11	98·4	80·5	64	..	1·01	—3·01
Deesa	29·623	SSW	16	98·8	82·0	69	..	3·74	—0·96
Ahmedabad	29·661	WSW	4	95·2	79·1	75	...	6·09	...
Bhuj	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rajkot	29·634	SW	11	88·4	74·6	75	0·03	4·26	—3·80
Veraval	29·634	SW	15	84·0	77·8	83	0·13	3·31	...
Neemuch	29·636	SW	15	91·8	75·6	78	...	8·85	+2·30
Indore	29·677	W	4	90·2	73·1	76	...	7·50	—1·60
Saugor	29·617	W	5	92·9	77·1	71	..	12·44	+1·67
Jubbulpore	29·597	WNW	3	94·0	78·6	66	...	17·81	+4·03
Hoshangabad	29·650	SW	3	93·9	77·7	73	...	16·55	+4·87
Khandwa	29·675	W	7	94·2	78·1	71	...	6·44	—1·83
Raipur	29·636	Calm	4	91·3	77·1	79	...	18·98	+6·18
Nagpur	29·622	Calm	5	93·8	78·6	81	...	13·82	+1·19
Amraoti	29·649	W	7	96·2	77·8	65	...	7·14	—2·46
Akola	29·650	W	9	95·9	77·8	63	...	6·05	—1·77
Surat	29·661	SW	L	88·6	76·3	85	0·05	7·03	—7·81
Malegaon	29·681	WSW	10	93·4	72·6	81	...	4·66	—1·41
Bombay	29·700	S	11	86·1	78·1	84	0·08	18·44	—10·47
Poona	29·703	WNW	11	87·5	70·9	71	...	7·40	+0·87
Ahmednagar	29·721	Calm	4	89·2	70·1	81	0·26	5·24	...
Aurangabad									
Sholapur	29·726	WSW	11	93·7	70·5	66	0·63	1·36	—5·11
Ratnagiri	29·724	ESE	6	85·4	73·9	95	1·17	25·19	—17·45
Belgaum	29·752	W	20	79·2	65·3	95	0·10	10·25	+1·09
Goa	29·761	WNW	12	84·1	73·4	95	2·40	23·75	...
Karwar	29·789	SW	5	81·2	74·5	93	2·81	30·39	—19·71
Mangalore	29·810	NNE	2	83·3	70·9	95	1·93	56·44	+10·01
Calicut	29·825	NE	4	83·0	72·5	85	0·29	47·05	+5·79
Cochin	29·829	Calm	M	82·2	73·2	88	0·48	34·79	+0·30
Bangalore	29·838	WSW	11	71·7	63·8	95	0·27	2·59	—2·12
Secunderabad	29·668	WNW	12	89·6	73·4	73	...	3·92	—2·58
Masuliptm.	29·654	NW	8	91·1	75·1	85	1·15	3·09	—1·05
Bellary	29·759	WSW	7	89·7	72·9	77	0·75	3·36	+1·11
Cuddapah	29·753	SW	G	84·0	73·8	80	0·29	2·17	—2·85
Madras	29·725	WSW	7	81·0	74·5	74	0·51	2·05	—0·91
Coimbatore	29·804	NW	2	82·9	68·8	86	0·02	3·08	+1·36
Trichinopoly	29·762	WNW	8	89·5	75·4	71	...	0·45	—1·62
Negapatam	29·746	W	5	84·9	76·7	81	...	2·07	—0·19
Colombo	29·530	WSW	11	86·0	77·0	79	...	11·14	+5·93
Aden	29·737	E	13	93·3	82·3	71	...	0·01	+0·03

In column "Wind, Rate per hour," L=Light, M=Moderate F=Fresh, S=Strong, H=Heavy.

Bombay Local Rainfall:—J. J. H.=0·27 (21·65); G. T. H. =0·21 (17·66); St. G. H.=0·11 (18·68); C. P.=0·08 (18·44).

SUMMARY.

Pressure has changed slightly at Cawnpore, Allahabad and Madras, and has been steady elsewhere. The distribution is unchanged, and the baric gradients are moderate. Winds are north-easterly to south-easterly at Cawnpore, Allahabad, Ratnagiri, Mangalore and Calicut, southerly at Bombay, and south-westerly to north-westerly in other places. The force has been fresh to light. This morning the wind velocity was 22 miles an hour at Secunderabad and 16 at Allahabad, Karachi, Deesa, Veraval and Neemuch. The maximum temperature is in considerable to large excess of the mean of the season in Berar, the Central Provinces, Central India, Rajputana, and at Deesa, Delhi, Allahabad, Malegaon, Sholapur and Belgaum, and in very large excess at Agra and Jhansi. The minimum temperature is from 2° to 6° above its normal in Berar, the Central and North-West Provinces and at Deesa, Delhi and Secunderabad. The highest temperature in the shade was 108° at Jacobabad, and the lowest 64° at Bangalore. Humidity shows a small rise in several places, and the skies are cloudy to overcast almost everywhere. Heavy rain has fallen at Karwar (2·81") and Goa (2·40") nearly two inches at Mangalore, over an inch at Masulipatam (1·15"), and light to moderate showers at Veraval Ahmednagar, Soolapur, Calicut, Cochin, Bangalore, Bellary, Cuddapah and Madras. The monsoon gradient on the West Coast between Cochin and Bombay is rather weak, being about three-fourths of its average strength. Conditions are therefore favourable for light to moderate showers there. In Mysore and at the northerly stations in the Madras Presidency local showers are to be expected.

July 7th.

Pressure has decreased briskly at Belgaum, Goa and Mangalore, and slightly at Hoshangabad, Nagpur, Bombay, Poona, Ahmednagar, Sholapur, Ratnagiri, Karwar, Calicut, Masulipatam, Bellary and Madras. Elsewhere the barometer has been steady. Readings are lowest in the north and highest in the south. Gradients are moderate. Winds are southerly at Jacobabad and Ahmedabad, and south-westerly to north-westerly elsewhere. The force has been fresh to strong at Karachi, Dessa, Neemuch, Bombay, Sholapur, Belgaum and Secunderabad. This morning the wind velocity was 24 miles an hour at Neemuch and Secundrabad, 22 at Karachi, 20 at Ajmere and Veraval and 18 at Akola and Bellary. The maximum temprature is in large excess of the normal in Berar, the Central Provinces and at Masulipatam, Secundrabad, Sholapur, Malegaon, Deesa, Ajmere, Jeypore and Allahabad, and in very large excess at Agra and Jhansi. The minimum is from 5° to 6° above its normal at Agra and Jhansi. The highest temperature in the shade was 107° at Jacobabad, and the lowest 66° at Bangalore. Humidity has increased considerably at Karwar, Ahmedabad, Bangalore, Cuddaph, Madras, Trichinopoly and Aden, and the skies are cloudy to overcast almost every where. Over an inch of rain has fallen at Rajkot (1'12"), and light to moderate showers at Veraval, Surat, Bombay, Ratnagiri, Goa, Karwar, Mangalore, Calicut, Cochin, Masulipatam, Cuddapah, Madras and Negapatam. The monsoon gradient on the West Coast is weak, being two-thirds of its average strength between Karwar and Bombay, and half its average strength on the Malabar Coast. Conditions are therefore favourable for the continuance of light to moderate local showers.

W. C. NIGEL JONES,
Acting Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

[By Telegraph.]

SIMLA, July 8.

Sunday's pressure has increased in North-Eastern India and North Punjab, and decreased elsewhere. The changes are generally slight, the distributions fairly normal, and readings generally above the normal average except in the south, where normal readings are highest in Ceylon and lowest in the Punjab with relatively low readings stretching to south-eastward over the Gangetic Plain. The wind directions are fairly normal, and calms and variable breezes prevail in the Gangetic Plain. The mean temperature is excessive except in Bengal, where the heat is normal, and the excess is greatest in Burma and the Central Provinces. The maxima is much above the average in Central Stations. The rainfall is again general over Burma, Assam and Bengal, but elsewhere it is confined to the fringe of India, falling only along the coasts of the Peninsula and along the Himalayas, and not touching the interior of the country. Sibsagar has received seven and a half, Dhubri four, and Chittagong and Darjeeling over two inches.

Later.

Monday's pressure has changed by small amounts, but the tendency to rise has been stronger in Northern than in Southern India, and consequently gradients have shown a tendency to decrease. Readings are highest in Tenasserim, and lowest in the Punjab. Pressure is above normal except in the extreme south. Winds have shifted to east-north-east at Diamond Island, but elsewhere there are no changes of importance. The temperature has fallen over a large part of India, but particularly in Madras, where the change has been rapid, and where the mean temperature is much below the normal. Rain has been a trifle more general than it was yesterday, but the extension has been principally in the south, the rainfall remaining very light in Central and Upper India. In Assam and North and East Bengal the amounts are large.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Byculla. In.	Byculla. Cts.	Esp'lde. In.	Esp'lde. Cts.	Fort. In.	Fort. Cts.	Colaba. In.	Colaba. Cts.
Previously registered	21	43	17	45	18	63	18	51
Monday, July 8th	0	28	0	21	0	10	0	6
Total	21	71	17	66	18	78	18	57
Total fall to July 8th, 1894	24	83	19	45	19	67	22	25
Total fall to July 8th, 1893	44	81	39	9	38	82	37	30

Rainfall at Byculla registered from 6 p.m. to 6 p.m.; at the Esplanade from 8 a.m. to 8 a.m.; at Fort from 12 a.m. to 12 a.m.; and at Colaba from 6 a.m. to 6 a.m.

INQUIRE FOR GAMES.—Artists' Colours, Household Requisites Patent Medicines. Toilet Preparations and Articles. Invalid Food. Sick Room Requirements, and other useful articles for personal use, &c., at MADON, SON & Co; Hummum Street Fort, Bombay.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The P & O Co's extra steamer Aden, 2,517 tons, Captain R E L Hill, arrived in harbour yesterday from London (15th June), with a general cargo.

The B I S N Co's s s Nowshera, 1,938 tons, Captain J Forbes, sailed yesterday for Calcutta via coast ports, with a general cargo and duty paid salt.

The B I S N Co's s s Dwarka, 760 tons, Captain J C Tice, arrived in harbour on the 7th instant from Karachi (5th July), with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Lieut Parker, Lieut White, two natives and 35 deck.

The B I S N Co's s s Khandala, 1,318 tons, Captain W Stewart, R N R, arrived in harbour on the 7th instant from Calcutta (8th June) via coast ports, with a general cargo and Mr. and Mrs. Dwyer, and three children, as passengers.

The B I S N Co's s s Kola, 497 tons, Captain T M Whitehead, will sail to-day for Karachi, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mr Fuddoo Valley Mahomed, Mr C Vernan and friend, Jamadar Dadamkar, Jamadar Sulla Mahomed and 62 deck.

The following is the list of passengers proceeding to-day at 11-30 a. m. from the Victoria Dock No. 8 per Austrian Lloyd's s s Marquis Bacquehem, Capt G de Grisogono. To Trieste—Ritter and Mrs von Haas, Mr and Mrs F O Bloech, Mr E Chelins, Dr Schulte im Hofe, Mr A E Ochs, Mr G Ruff and Mr J F Fernandez.

ARRIVAL OF THE CHINA AND AUSTRALIAN MAILS.

The P & O Co's s s Ravenna, 1,915 tons, Captain E Street, arrived in harbour yesterday from Shanghai (15th June) via intermediate ports, with Her Magjesty's China and Australian Mails, a general cargo and the following passengers:—From Kobe—Capt M N Baugh. From Hongkong—Mr R Bauld, Mr J G Bauld and Mr M P Talati. From Sydney—Mr W H Wright and Mr W Sunderson. From Melbourne—Mr Carroll. From Colombo—Captain and Mrs Andrews, Mr and Mrs Strathan, and infant, and Mr P Motumul and child. From different ports—19 deck.

VESSELS IN DOCKS.—July 7.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Shd.	Vessels.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agent.
A	Clan Drummond	1872	Crockett		17-7	F Muir & Co
C	Mohammadi	1250	Hard Castle	Calcutta	6-7	B & P S N Co
D	Cy of Edinburg	2102	Frame	Karachi	9-7	F Forbes & Co
F	Jubeda	1570	Tyndal	Mauritius	10-7	H C Joosub
G	Setos	1172	Weiskham	Zanzibar	10-7	F Heyer
H	Tennaserim					Royal Indian Marine
H	H M S Magdala		Goodridge			Royal Indian Marine
K	Sabarmati	523		Not fixed		Shepherd & Co
L	Satranji	548	Davie	Marmagoa		Shepherd & Co
M	Mahanadi	548	Fakeera	Marmogoa		Shepherd & Co
Q	Laseyne	1151	Etienne	Aden	10-7	A Simeon

VICTORIA DOCK.

Shd.	Vessels.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agent.
2	Caledonia	7558	Andrews	London	12-7	P & O Co
3	Balduino	3018	Campia	Genoa	23-7	C Barboro
5	Mazagon	3279	Demmy	London	9-7	P & O S N Co
6	Rohilla	2169	Hemming	China	10-7	P & O S N Co
7	Kola	498	Whitehead	Karachi	9-7	M Mackenzie
8	M. Baqueham	2749	De Grise	Trieste	9-7	A Lloyds
10	Australia	1378	Barber	Antwerp	8-8	Glade & Co
15	Chateau Yquem	2229	Jhemoy	Marseilles	19-7	B'bay Co
15	Brinkburn	3096	Jacob	Not fixed		Bombay Co
15	Dwarka	939	Tice	Karachi	13-7	M Mackenzie

MEREWETHER DRY DOCK.

Clyde	4094	Weighell	Not fixed		P & O S N Co

ARRIVALS.

July.	Vessel.	Commander.	From
7	Dwarka (s)	Tice	Karachi, July 5.
	Khandalla (s)	Stewart	Calcutta, June 8.
8	Ravenna (s)	Street	Shanghai, June 15.
	Aden (s)	Hill	London, June 15.

DEPARTURES.

July.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
8	Bisagno (s)	Dodero	China.
	Nowshera (s)	Forbes	Calcutta, &c.

The following vessels obtained their port-clearances yesterday:—
Steamer Kola, Whitehead, for Karachi.
,, Marq. Bacquehem, Grisogono, for Trieste, &c.

The following vessels entered for loading yesterday:—
Steamer Samoa, for Antwerp and Dunkirk.
,, Aden, for China, &c.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

July.			
4	Bezwada s	Mitchell	Bombay, June 21.
	Clan Mackenzie s	Summer	Glasgow, May 20.
	Sultan s	Callin	Joddah, June 10.
	Thyra s	Dunning	Batoum, June 2.

DEPARTURES.

July 3.—Steamers Hochheimer and Africa.

July 4.—Steamers City of Bombay, Clan Sinclair & Muttra, and barque Benj. F. Hunt Jr.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

July.		
4	Eridan s	Calcutta.
	Sirdhana s	Rangoon.
5	Golconda s	London.

DEPARTURES.

July.		
4	Eridan s	Colombo.
	Clitus s	Australia.

DAILY IMPORTS.—July 8.

From Glasgow.

Clan Fraser s—25 cases whisky, Cutlor Palmer and Co.

Clan Ranald s—180 hogsheads beer, Turner Morrison and Co.

From Liverpool.

Clan Drummond s—10 barrels stout, and 5 barrels ale, The Bombay Co.

From London.

Peninsular s—80 cases port and sherry wine, Dhunjibhoy Cowasjee; 12 cases cheese, Treacher and Co; 24 cases medicine, and 3 cases candles, Army and Navy Co-operative Society Ld; 6 cases medicine, E Russoolice; 7 cases medicine, M Amersee; 60 cases old newspapers, K Ramdas; 2 cases writing papers, B Furdoonjee; 35 cases beer, Croft Mody and Co; 5 packages stationery, and 28 bales printing papers, John Dickinson and Co; 72 bales old newspapers, Byramjee Shapoorjee.

From Hamburg.

Hermann s—10 drums rectified spirit, V Bhicka and Co; 16 bales printing papers, John Dickinson and Co.

From Rotterdam.

Peninsular s—65 cases hock, Phipson and Co.

From Bremen.

Stolzenfels s—15 cases ale, The Bombay Co.

From Trieste.

Poseidon s—21 bales writing papers, M A M Shurufally.

From Venice.

Poseidon s—22 cases glass beads, M Essoofbhoy.

DAILY EXPORTS.—July 8.

For Liverpool.

City of Edinbug s—2 bales wool, Molledina Laljee.

Clan Drummond s—17 bales hemp, Antojee Mobodew; 100 bales hemp, R Kaderbhoy.

For London.

Caledonia s—378 cwts bone-meal, Croft Mody and Co; 23½ cwts peacockfeathers, Glade and Co; 12 bales woollen and jute carpets, Veljee Topan; 43 cwts gum, K Shuriff and Co; 1 bale wool carpet, Watson and Co; 113 bales skins and hides, W and A Graham and Co; 35 bales skins and hides Heerjeebhoy Jamall; 67½ cwts gum, S Peerbhoy Damjee; 175 cwts gum, Heerjee Veerdore; 5 bales skins, Beier and Katz; 6½ cwts gum, L Ramjee; 32 bales skins, H M Abba; 19 bales skins, H T H Gunee; 25 cwts deer horns, and 10 cwts peacockfeathers, J M Remtoola; 16 chests black tea, G Groom and Co; 2,001 cwts castorseed, E D Sassoon and Co.

Mazagon s—9 bales hides, E Khoodabux; 501 cwts mustardseed, and 2,001 cwts castorseed, E D Sassoon and Co.

For Hull.

Brinkburn s—4,000 cwts wheat, E D Sassoon and Co 6,450 cwts wheat, Sanday and Co; 15,500 cwts wheat, Ralli Brothers; 2,001 cwts myrabollams, Volkalkart Brothers; 2,015 cwts myrabollams, Ebjee Oomersey.

For Hamburg.

Mazagon s—210 cwts mustardseed and 2,300 cwts myrabollams, Bauer and Krause; 110 bales cotton, Gillo and Co; 1,004 cwts myrabollams, Toeppen and Co.

Australia s—20 cwts kachora and 44 cwts senna leaves, Isaac Wright and Co; 1 bale woollen carpets, Glade and Co; 55 bales cotton and 4,017 cwts linseed, Ralli Brothers; 1 case woollen carpets and 1 box sandalwood, Merwanjee Dadabhoy Mistri.

For Marseilles.

Chateau Yquem s—2,970 cwts wheat, 4,697 cwts gingellyseed, 275 cwts poppyseed, 7,920 cwts grams and 525 cwts mustardseed, John Fachiri; 114 cwts castorseed, Ralli Brothers.

For Trieste.

Marq Bacquehem s—110 bales cotton, A Blaschcok and Co; 1 bale woolen carpet, M Oster Mayer and Co; 1,323 cwts myrabollams, W Kipp; 2,001 cwts myrabollams, Toeppen and Co; 21 cwts mustardseed, Volkart Brothers; 220 bales cotton, David Sassoon and Co; 1,002 cwts myrabollams, V Ebrahim and Co.

For Venice.

Marq. Bacquehem s—1,000 cwts linseed, Volkdrt Brothers; 6,000 cwts castorseed, John Fachiri; 2,030 cwts castorseed, Nansee Khairaz and Co.

For Port Said.

Terra s—37,000 cwts wheat, Ralli Brothers.

For Batoum.

Marq Bacquehem s—12 bundles indigo, M G Fuzli Cadur.

For Hongkong.

Rohilla s—12 cwts ivory, 4¼ cwts moveteeth, M Dawoodbhoy; 2 cases cambay stone, Ebrahim Noordin and Co.

For Shanghai.

Rohilla s—181 bales twist, Ebrahim Noordin and Co; 14 bales twist, Killick Nixon and Co; 33 chests opium, C Ebrahim and Co.

THE ALBION MILK AND SULPHUR SOAP—Pure, Mild, and Emollient.—This essentially complexion Soap is most agreeable and beneficial in use especially where the skin is sensitive, or has become roughened by exposure on land or sea. It never irritates, and hence with its soothing and pleasantly purifying tendency is particulary valuable in hot climates. A luxury for the Toilet, and the Bath. Indispensable for Children. Creamy lather, Delicately perfumed. Sold by all Chemists, Stores, &c.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—July 4.

Ross, Capt, Bo, G I P R Vol, off leave, from England.

July 7.

Parker, Lt, Bo, 2nd Balluch Bn, on duty, from London.

Baugh, Major, Ms, 21st Pioneers, from leave, from England.

White, Lt, 16th Bengal Cavy, from Loralai.

July 8.

Reade, Capt, Ms, The Welch, from Secunderabad.

Lawford, Major, Ms, 1st Lancers, on leave, from Bellary.

Baugh, Capt, 3rd Bo, L I, off leave, from Japan.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR R. S. BROWN, V.D., COMMANDING B. V. R.

Bombay, 9th July, 1895.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

1. Messrs. J. A. Jeffrey and J. G. Covernton having joined are taken on the strength from this date and posted to "A" and "B" Troop respectively.

2. Members are reminded that there will be sword drill as well as fencing and other classes at the Town Hall this evening.

By order,
T. A. SAVAGE, Capt.,
Offg. Adjutant, B. V. R.

PROVINCIAL GAZETTES.

(*Assam Gazette*, June 29.)

Privilege leave of absence for three months, granted to Mr H C L Bamber, Offg Dist Supdt of Police, Kamrup.

Mr F D Savi, Asst Supt of Police, Goalpara, on being relieved by Mr M F Beamish, is transferred to Gauhati, and placed in charge of the Civil Police of the Kamrup district, during the absence, on privilege leave, of Mr H C L Bamber, or until further orders.

Mr F W Schonemann, Asst Engr. Second Grade, is appointed to hold charge of the Khasi and Jaintia Hills Division during the absence, on privilege leave of Mr T H Jewett, Ex Engr, or until further orders.

(*Calcutta Gazette*, July 3.)

Mr C W Bolton, I C S, is allowed special leave for six months.

Mr P T Rebello, Depy Magte and Depy Collr, on leave, is posted to the head-quarters station of the Monghyr district.

Mr William A'Court Beadon is appointed to be Capt of the Volunteer Reserve, attached to the Dacca Vol Rifle Corps to complete the estabt.

The order of the 5th Apl 1895 granting Mr W H Page, late a member of the Indian Civil Service, an extension of furlough up to the 31st Oct 1895, is cancelled.

Mr E M Konstam is appointed to act as Magte and Collr of Bankura, during the absence, on leave, of Mr W H H Vincent or until further orders, on being relieved of his present appointment as Offg Magte and Collr of Hooghly.

Mr J D Cargill, Offg Jt Magte and Depy Collr, Samastipur, Darbhanga, is allowed leave for two months and six days.

Mr J T Jarbo, Depy Magte and Depy Collr, Monghyr, is transferred to Darbhanga, and is appointed to have charge of the Samastipur subdivision of that district, duringg the absence, on leave, of Mr J D Cargill, or until further orders.

Capt G Stevenson, Comdt, Orissa Vol Rifle Corps, is allowed leave of absence for one year and seven days.

Mr H Holmwood Dist and Sess Judge, Gaya, is allowed leave for three months, with effect from 31st July 1895, or subsequent date as he may be relieved.

Mr W B Brown, Offg Magte and Collr, Khulna, on leave, is appointed to act as Dist and Sess Judge of Gaya, during the absence, on leave, of Mr H Holmwood, or until further order.

Mr W R Williams, Branch Pilot, is granted privilege leave for three months.

Mr C C Collingwood, Acting Branch Pilot, is granted privilege leave for three months.

Mr E L Hamilton, of Messrs Hoare, Millerland Co, has been elected by the Bengal Chamber of Commerce to be a Commr of the Port of Calcutta, vice Mr E Trelawny, permitted to be absent from the meetings of the Commrs for a period of about six months.

(*N.-W. P. and Oudh Gazette*, July 6.)

Mr F W Brownrigg, Depy Commr, Sultanpur, privilege leave for two months and twenty-eight days.

Dr W Hoey, Magte and Collr, Gorakhpur, privilege leave for two months and twenty-seven days.

Mr H Z Darrah, Depy Commr, Lucknow, privilege leave for three months.

Mr R L Nestor, Offg Depy Collr, Ghazipur, privilege leave for two months and fifteen days.

Mr C H Roberts, Depy Commr, Naini Tal, special leave out of India on urgent private affairs for four months.

Mr C A Sherring, Jt-Magte, in charge of the Kasia Subdivision of the Gorakhpur District, to officiate as Magte and Collr, Gorakhpur, vice Dr W Hoey, granted privilege leave.

Mr L Stuart, Offg Jt Magte, Gorakhpur, to the charge of the Kasia Sub-division of the Gorakhpur District, vice Mr C A Sherring.

Mr E A Molony, Asst Sett Officer, Lucknow, to officiate as Depy Commr, Lucknow, vice Mr H Z Darrah, granted privilege leave.

Mr L H Turner, Asst Commr, Naini Tal, to officiate as Depy Commr, Naini Tal, vice Mr C H Roberts granted leave.

Mr W F Martin, Offg Dist Supdt of Police, Budaun, on being relieved by Mr C G Denne, to revert to his substantive appointment as Asst Dist Supdt of Police, and to be posted to Budaun.

Mr W H Erskine Smyth, Offg Provincial Headmaster, 2nd grade, to revert to his substantive appointment of Local Headmaster, and posted to the Mirzapur Zila School.

Mr H G Billson, Asst Consvr of Forests, from the Kheri to the Gorakhpur Forest Division of the Oudh Circle.

The services of Mr O G Arthur, Offg Magte and Collr, Jalaun, are placed at the disposal of the Govt of India, Home Dept, for employment in the Central Provinces, from date on which he is relieved of his present appointment.

BANK OF BENGAL.

The following is the Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending July 2, compared with the Statement of June 25, 1895:—

	June 25. Rs.	A.	P.	July 2. Rs.	A.	P.
Liabilities.						
Capital paid up	2,00,00,000	0	0	2,00,00,000	0	0
Reserve Fund	63,50,000	0	0	66,00,000	0	0
Public Deposits, &c.	1,95,44,771	7	5	2,05,86,[illegible]00	12	9
Other Deposits, &c.	5,10,81,957	9	5	5,32,14,049	9	10
Bank Post Bills, &c.	4,49,773	5	4	4,15,108	13	11
Sundries	26,72,726	12	5	28,54,087	4	3
Rs.	10,00,99,229	2	7	10,36,70,146	8	9
Assets.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Government Securities	99,73,316	0	0	1,03,26,413	0	0
Other authorised Invtmts.	62,78,228	0	0	63,88,138	8	0
Loans on Govt. and other authorised Securities	1,29,60,241	1	2	1,27,99,170	0	8
Credits do do.	93,86,562	8	5	87,99,823	3	11
Bills Discounted, &c.	3,17,47,253	12	0	3,00,50,022	5	2
Balances with other Banks	7,61,120	10	9	6,45,431	15	7
Bullion	3,389	8	1	3,222	3	3
Dead Stock	12,87,919	6	2	12,91,753	12	3
Stamps	9,023	3	6	8,633	10	6
Sundries	15,02,565	14	1	17,59,363	9	10
Cash, &c., at Head Office	1,20,14,791	7	3	1,46,52,034	1	0
Do. at Branches	1,41,67,784	11	2	1,69,36,120	2	7
R.	10,00,99,229	2	7	10,36,70,146	8	9

The following is the Banks Memorandum of Liabilities and Assets up to July 2, 1895:—

	Rs.	
Liabilities.		
Treasury Balance at Head Office	1,13,750	Inc.
Do. at Branches	9,28,379	do.
Other Deposits	21,32,092	do.
Post Bills	34,665	Dec.
Assets.		
Bank's Investments	4,72,977	Inc.
Loans	1,61,071	Dec.
Accounts of Credit	5,86,739	do.
Mercantile Bills	16,97,231	do.
Cash at Head Office	26,37,210	Inc.
Do. at Branches	27,68,336	do.

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

July 8.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

Great Britain.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

Continent of Europe.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

America.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.

Australia.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.

China.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect. Via Bhamo, interrupted.

Africa.—Via Aden, perfect. Via Cadiz Teneriffe, perfect. Via Lisbon St. Vincent, perfect.

The Bhamo route to China for places beyond Momein and Tingyueh is closed for traffic until further notice.

The Bhamo route to China is interrupted beyond the British frontier between Chungking and Washin.

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE

Latest dates of foreign messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom, during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m., of the 8th July, 1895.

(Difference in Longitude allowed for.)

Via.	Latest Dates. D.	Latest Dates. H.	Latest Dates. M.	Time occupied in transmission. Hours.	Time occupied in transmission. Minutes
Turkey	6	10	10 p.m.	35	39
Teheran	8	2	30 p.m.	...	30
Suez	8	2	55 p.m.	...	8

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay during the 24 hours ending 8 p.m., of the 8th July, 1895.

	Maximum Time. H.	Maximum Time. M.	Minimum Time. H.	Minimum Time. M.
From Calcutta	...	30	...	1
,, Karachi	...	28	...	1
,, Madras	...	37	...	1

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

(Open 1,490½ Miles.)

The following is the Statement of Traffic for 8 day ending 29th June 1895:—

	Coaching Traffic. Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic. Receipts.	Other Earnings (Estimated)	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total	1,98,928	3,30,365	11,376	5,40,669
Corresponding week last year. Open 1,490 Miles	...	...	..	6,55,614

Decrease .... Rs. 1,14,945

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Scale for these Advertisements is as follows: Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this Scale.

FOR SALE.—The Property of a Lady. A Schiedmayer and Soehne's Overstrung Sympathetic Grand Square PIANO, in thorough good tone, order and Condition. Rs. 580. May be seen at Messrs. MARCKS and Co., Ld., Bombay and Poona.

DRYING BOTTLES of all sizes for Preserving Cheroots, Gloves, Ribbons, &c., a Household necessity. Price R[illegible] 2-1[illegible], 3-12, 5-0 and 6-0.—PHILLIPS & Co., Bombay and Poona.

WATSON'S ESPLANADE HOTEL.—FIRST-CLASS CARRIAGES may be had on HIRE from here. For an Evening Drive of 3 hours or under a VICTORIA or BROUGHAM and Single Horse, costs Rs. 3.

WATERPROOF BILLIARD COVERS.—Indispensable during the Monsoon. A small lot of these just to hand. Apply to JOHN ROBERTS & Co., Ld., 18, Marine Street, Bombay.

CHOICEST KANGRA VALLEY TEAS.—Flowery Orange Pekoe, Re. 1-4 per lb. Extra Fine Orange Pekoe, Re. 1-4 per lb.; and Assorted Orange Pekoe, Re. 1-2 per lb. Imperial Family Mixture, As 14 per lb.—MORTON, [illegible] & Co., Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

SEEDS! SEEDS!!—Sutton's, in hermetically closed boxes, Vegetable, at Rs. 5, Rs. 10-8, and Rs. 22, Flower, at Rs. 5, Rs. 8, and Rs. 10-8.—PALEKAR and Co., Esplanade Cross Road, Bombay.

DANTRA'S ROUND MOCCA COFFEE, 1 lb. Tin, Re. 1-4; ½ lb. Tin As. 10½; and ¼ lb. Tin, As. 5½. This Coffee is Daily roasted and ground from Genuine Mocca Berries in the latest pattern Closed Cylinders by experienced hands under our Own Supervision, and Immediately packed in Air-tight tins, the fine Aroma is preserved. Its unrivalled purity, freedom from any adulteration, richness in flavour, full strength, and uniform quality distinguish it from other Coffees sold in the market. The rapid and increasing demand it has obtained since its introduction is a sufficient proof of its superior quality and moderate price.—N. B. DANTRA and Co., Fort, Bombay.

TRY our MANILLA CIGARS.—Direct Import. Everyone satisfied. Price, Rs. 5-12, 3-12, 3-8, and per Box of 100.—PEARSE and Co., 1 Sirdar's Palace, Fort Bombay.

GODOWN TO LET, in Armenian Lane, below "Bombay Gazette" Printing Works. Apply to "B. R." care of this Office.

TO LET.—GYMKHANA CHAMBERS, WAUDBY ROAD. A FEW SUITES are still available for European Gentlemen and Families. Building Central, Open on all sides, perfect Sanitation and Ventilation. Apply at the VICTORIA BUILDINGS, Fort.

WANTED, an Active and Intelligent SURVEYOR, with Practical knowledge of Roadmaking and Levelling. Salary, Rs. 45 per month to commence with. Apply BANDORA MUNICIPALITY.

SPECIFIC FOR HYDROCELE.—Guaranteed to cure any nature and of any standing by using this medicine externally. It is quite harmless and free from any injurious ingredients. Price, Rs. 2-8 per phial. Apply to CLARKE TARAK and Co., Harrison Road, P. O. Beechu Chatterji's Street, Calcutta. An Executive Engineer, P. W. D., Calcutta, writes:—Seems to have been now quite absorbed by your medicine, and I am much pleased at the result, the part being quite reduced to its natural size.

WANTED, an European BARMAID. Copies of Photos, with Application, to be forwarded to Manager, GREAT EASTERN HOTEL, Rangoon.

POONA.—POONA HOTEL, Poona, is a First-class, Upper-storied, and most Comfortable Hotel in Poona. Rooms bright, airy, and commodious. Each family has a separate Sitting Room. Terms Moderate.

ALEXANDRA HOTEL, BOMBAY.—I have resided in the Alexandra Hotel for a short time, viz., 10 days. Before I stayed at the Royal Hotel, Mazagon, the same Proprietor, Mr. Pestonji, I always found every kindness, best of attention, civility from servants, and in fact cannot find words to express how highly I think of all. (Sd.) A. J. FITZHERBERT, formerly Pro., Byculla Hotel.

FELIX CORNAGLIA, Manufacturing Confectioner, Importer of French, English and Italian Stores and Wines, Sweets and Chocolates fresh made always Ready. Cakes of every Description.—83, Meadows Street, Fort.

CLEARANCE SALE of Extensive STOCK-IN-TRADE of P. M. MODY & Co., Shipchandlers and General Merchants, Apollo Street, Bombay.

CRYSTALISED FRUITS, in perfect order, Re. 1-8 per lb. By the whole Box, 4lbs. or so, Re. 1-4 per lb.—JAMES PEARSE, 22 and 73, Apollo Street, Bombay.

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THOUSANDS die by Snake-bites, but Thousands of Feverish Patients have been saved by BATLIWALA'S AGUE MIXTURE and PILLS. Surgeon-Major A. S. G. Jayakar, Civil Surgeon, Muscat, says:—I have used Batliwala's Ague Mixture with success. Surgeon M. E. Reporter, 10th Regiment:—I have found Batliwala's Ague Mixture very efficacious, &c., &c. C. Greengrass, Esq., Contractor, Tansa W. Works:—Found it of wonderful efficacy in every case. R. Crizzle, Esq., in charge Tunnels, Bolikara:—I consider it a marvel. Mrs. Temple, Bellary:—It is a sure cure for malarious fever. P. J. Daly, Esq., Chief Guard, S. M. Railway:—It is really a dying man's Gold Drops. Send your Orders to Dr. H. L. BATLIWALA, Worli, Dadur, Bombay. May also be had of KEMP & Co.; TREACHER & Co.; PHILLIPS & Co.; and DANTRA & Co., at Re. 1.

A European wishes to hear of an APPOINTMENT being disengaged, either as a Housekeeper, Companion, Lady Help, Nursery Governess, or Matron. No objection to Up-country. Address "L. S.," care of this Office.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY GUIDE.—An indispensable Book for Travellers in India and the East, contains the Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, the Steamer Routes in India and the Eastern Seas, and other useful information. Price 8 Annas. Coloured Map of India revised from Official sources. To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office, and at all Book-sellers and Railway Terminus.

MADAME LENZ, Professor of Languages, from Paris, wishes to give LESSONS in French, German, English, Spanish, and Italian, under a short and practical method, either at Pupil's or own residence. Terms on application. An Evening Class from 9 to 10 P. M. (Rs. 5 per month). Highest References. Apply to "N B," care of this Office.

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COMPASS PENDANTS in GOLD and SILVER.—We have received a very Choice Selection of the Latest Designs. Each Instrument being thoroughly tested and Guaranteed correct. Gold, Rs. 25 and Rs. 45; Silver, Rs. 6 and Rs. 8.—MARCKS and Co., Limited, Jewellers, Bombay and Poona.

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UNIVERSITY EXAMINERSHIPS.

IT is hereby notified that at a MEETING, to be held on the 8th August, the Syndicate will proceed to make appointments to the various University Examinerships for the current year, when they will be glad to consider any Applications that may have been forwarded to the Undersigned on or before the 23rd July. Particulars with regard to the Examinerships may be obtained on Application to this Office.

By Order,
D. MacDONALD, M.D., B.Sc., C.M.,
University Registrar.
University Office, Bombay, 6th July, 1895.

JULIUS BLUTHNER LEIPZIG.

THE BLUTHNER PIANOFORTES ARE
THE MOST PERFECT PIANOS
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THESE Pianos are specially built to withstand the Climate of India, the wood used being solid and the most seasoned, while a solid Iron frame extends over the wrest block.

Though LOW PRICED, these HIGH-CLASS instruments stand HIGHEST in the estimation of Western Civilization. The Factory is the largest of Europe, manufacturing no less than 3,000 Pianos every year, or one Piano in every working hour of the day.

These Pianos have also a grand reputation for EXCEPTIONAL SWEETNESS and RICHNESS of tone, their perfect and never-failing mechanism, delicacy of touch, and the length of time they keep in tune, which is twice or thrice as long as any other Pianos, is an important advantage to Mofussil Residents.

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ESPLANADE HOTEL ANNEXE,
APOLLO BUNDER.

REDUCED RATES for the MONSOON MONTHS from 1st MAY, 1895.
For particulars apply to the
MANAGER.

SCOTT AND Co., M.R.C.V.S.,
VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs 5; Horses standing at Livery on Commission Sale, Rs. 35 per month, including horse-keeper; Commission on Horses bought and sold, Rs. 17. Up-Country Commissions towards buying and selling of Horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness in the Yard. Single, Rs. 15; Double, Rs. 30. The Horse-Shoeing Forge is under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier and every Class of Shoeing is done.

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No. 3. HORNBY ROW,
Opposite the Bombay General Post Office.

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DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS for bilious and liver complaints, indigestion wind, spasms, foul breath, nervous depression, irritability lassitude, loss of appetite dyspepsia, heartburn, giddiness dizziness of the eyes, &c., being as mild tonic in their action as they are certain in their curative effects. Prepared by W. LAMBERT, London, England, in bottles ONLY, 1s. 1½d The genuine are in green packages, with "WILLIAM LAMBERT on the Government Stamp. Insist on having those and none other.

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Messrs. THACKER and Co., Ld., Bombay.
" THACKER, SPINK and Co., Calcutta.
" HIGGINBOTHAM and Co., Madras.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

MONDAY EVENING, July 8

No further telegrams through Reuter, calling for notice in this column, being to hand since those chronicled in our report of Saturday evening's date, we now annex our usual weekly comparative statement regarding the movement of Cotton:—

The American Crop figures to date give the following comparisons with the two previous seasons:—

	1895.	1894.	1893.
Week's receipts	1,000	9,000	17,000
" exports to U. Kingdom	8,000	10,000	9,000
" " Continent	10,000	15,000	17,000
Total receipts since 1st Sept.	7,885,000	5,812,000	4,946,000
" exports to U. K. do.	3,408,000	2,113,000	2,170,000
" " to Continent do.	3,175,000	2,252,000	1,961,000
" Stock in the Ports	400,001	301,000	362,000

The total Visible Supply of Cotton for all Europe on the 5th instant affords the following comparisons with the two previous years—

	1895.	1894.	1893.
Total supply of all kinds	3,220.000	2,709,280	2,813,320
" " Surats	217,000	260,900	207,710

For the United Kingdom only the figures are:—

	1895.	1894.	1893.
Stock in Liverpool	1,561,000	1,372,530	1,385,120
" London	9,000	8,011	6,000
American Afloat	40,000	32,000	27,000
East Indian "	18,000	17,0[illegible]1	10,000
Total	1,629,000	1,429.580	1,424,120
Price of Mid.-Americans	3 23-32d.	4d.	4 3-8d.
" Good Dhollera	3d.	3 3-16d.	3 7-8d.
Difference	23-32d.	13-16d.	½d.

The Bank of Bombay return for the week ending on Saturday, shows the following changes:—

Public Deposits at Head Office	Inc.	Rs.	2,67,814
" " Branches	Dec.	"	17,56,625
Other Deposits	Dec.	"	34,79,483
Government Securities	Inc.	"	22,04,874
Other Authorized "			Unchanged.
Loans on Government and other Authorised Securities	Dec.	"	48,51,391
Bills Discounted and Purchased	Dec.	"	13,70,082
Balances with other Banks	Inc.	"	5,40,470
Cash	Dec.	"	8,10,075

The considerable amount taken from the Presidency Bank in Loans the week before last for a special purpose was more than repaid during the past week, as disclosed by the Bank's Statement of Affairs issued to-day; but, on the other hand, withdrawals from Private Deposits to the extent of 34¾ lakhs took place in the period covered by present Return, which, notwithstanding a further material falling off in the item of Bills Discounted, reduced the diminution in Trade requirements during the week to some 27½ lakhs. The Cash Balance, however, would still have shown on Saturday evening a sensible increase for the week but for withdrawals of Public Deposits from the Bank's Branches to the amount of 17½ lakhs, reduced slighly by an increase at the Head Office; and an addition of over 22 lakhs in Government Securities, the net result being a decrease in the Balance of some 8 lakhs, at 177¾ lakhs, against a diminution of 6¼ lakhs in the week preceeding.

COTTON.—Only a small business was transacted in this staple here to-day, the feeling having been quiet and prices unchanged. Exporters have bought 200 Bhagulkote, at Rs. 170; and 150 Bengal, at Rs. 151; while the Mills have taken 1,050 bales in all consisting of 200 Bengal, at Rs. 160; 150 each of Pachora, at Rs 152½; and Karanja at Rs. 176; 100 each of Ujein, at Rs. 168; Bhilwada, at Rs. 170; Dharwar, at Rs. 181; Bhownugger, at Rs. 176; and Rampur, at Rs. 186½; and 50 Tinnevelly, at Rs. 190 per candy.

The Keynote of the telegraphic advices to hand this morning from the cotton-growing districts, is a cry for more rain, no further fall having been registered in the Bengal circle since the date of the last telegrams, and very little—not an inch in any but two cases—in the other circles. The absence of rain was causing anxiety in several districts of the Oomrawuttee Circle, and at Bhownugger, in the Dhollera Circle; while sowing had not commenced at Bellary and Hubli.

WHEAT AND SEEDS.—Transactions in these markets for shippers' Account have been upon a small scale to-day, the tone of the former having been dull and of the latter quiet; but prices are all unchanged in both.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay on Saturday were as follows:—

Cotton	1,631	bales.
Wheat	16,154	cwts.
Linseed	2,031	"
Rapeseed	1,985	"
Rice	1,607	"

FREIGHTS are quiet but steady. Business has been done, for prompt shipment to Hull at 15s. 6d per ton for Wheat, and 15 shillings for light cargo, and to Antwrep at 16 shillings to 15s. 9d. per ton for Seeds.

EXCHANGE opened at 1s. 1 7-32d. for Bank Telegraphic and Demand, and 1s. 1 5-16d. for three months sight Credits; but Merchants' Bills again being scarce and a good enquiry setting in for Bank Telegraphic from both the Bazaar and bona-fide Merchants, rates receded 1-32, all round, closing as follows:—

Bank Bills on Demand	1s. 1 3-16d.	per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 1 3-16d.	"
Do. 3 months' sight	1s. 1 7-32d.	"
Credits 3 do.	1s. 1 9-32d.	"
France 3 do.	1·40	"

GOVERNMENT PAPER opened at 107¼ for Money and 107 5-16 for Account, from which rates changed to 107 3-8 and 107¼ in the two positions respectively, leaving off at 107 3-8 for Cash and 107 3-16 for the settlement at the end of this month.

SHARES have been very quiet to-day and quotations for Scrip of all kinds are unchanged though generally steady. Bank of Bombay shares have advanced Rs. 5 to Rs. 1,460 per share.

HIGH COURT.—July 9.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice STARLING.)
Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.
Postponed Long Causes.

341-94—Crawford B and Co—Ratanbai alias Tatubai vs Muncherjee Bomonji Panthakey—Bicknell M and M.—Part heard.
467-93—Pestonjee R and K—Thakar Gopaljee Cullianjee and another vs Memon Oomer Sulleman and others—Nanu and H.

Petitions for Hearing.

In the matter of the Indian Companies Act VI of 1882 and of the Goculdas Cullianjee, Ahmednagar Cotton Press Company, Limited—Moolice and R—Premjee Ookerda and others—Petitioners—Edgelow and G for Co.
In the matter of the Indian Companies Act VI of 1882 and of the Goculdas Cullianjee, Bharsee Cotton Press Company, Limited—Mooljee and R—Premjee Okerda and others—Petitioners—Edgelow and G for Co.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr Justice BUDROODIN TYABJEE.)
Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.
Short Causes.

55-95—Thakoredas D and C—Abdoola Hajee Dawood vs Rowjee Ballajee—Janardhan and A.
261-95—Edgelow and G—Jamnadas Lulloobhoy vs Choonilal Baoujee—Mansookhlal D and J.
264-95—Framjee M and M—Gordhandas Ragoonathdas and others vs Gokuldas Gorbhundas and another.
265-95—Framjee M and M—Harriram Veljee and others vs Gokuldas Gordhundas and another.

Defended New Long Causes.

230-95—Hiralal and Co—Jamsetjee Eduljee Treasurywalla vs Bai Rahimatbai—Tyabjee D and Co.
231-95—Crawford B and Co—Oomer bin Awad Multan Nawaz Jung vs Bhimjee Megjee and others—Mooljee and R, M L Shroff, and Ardesir H and D.
233-95—Mathubhai and J—Hirachund Nemchund and others vs Ramchand alias Balu Fulchand and others—H S Dikshit.
234-95—Shamrao P—Narayendas Lukhmidas vs Vithabai—Payne G and S.
237-95—Nanu and H—Alamai vs The Positive Govt Security Life Assurance Co. Ld.—Crawford B and B.

Postponed Long Causes.

307-94—In person—Hurgowan Gopal and another vs Gowancorebai.
530-91—M L Shroff—Tillockchund Maneckchund and anothers vs Dewcurun Lalchund.
581-91—F P Pavri—for (pauper) Mahomedally bin Mahomed Ismail Naikwaray vs Kutbudin bin Mahomed Ismail Naikwaray and others—In person.
551-91—Payne G and S—for (pauper) Goolabdas Narondas vs Bhugwandas Thakoredas—Chitnis M and M.
639-93—Munsookhlal D and J—Ruttonjee Bapubhai and others vs Nichabhai Harribhai and another—Payne G and S.
431-92—Little and Co—Jimnadas Jiwundas and others vs Ahmed Hajee Mitha and others.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

SUNDAY NIGHT, July 7.
10 p.m. ... 81·5

MONDAY, July 8.
6 a.m. ... 80·4
10 a.m. ... 81·8
2 p.m. ... 84·0
4 p.m. ... 79·8

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

WISE—June 26, at Ko'agiri, the wife of Mr W H Wise, C M S, Palamcottah, of a daughter.

DEATH.

McMAHON—July 3, at "Sunnymede," Yercaud, Charles Frederick McMahon, of Glen Park.

The Bombay Gazette

TUESDAY, JULY 9, 1895.

IT is sufficiently obvious that we have not yet seen more than the beginning of the political mutations rendered inevitable by the trial of strength between the New Japan and conservative China. The day after M. Hanotaux spoke in the Chamber of Deputies of an "alliance" between France and Russia, a special envoy started from St. Petersburg to confer on the President of the French Republic the Order of St. Andrew, the highest honour at the Emperor's disposal, thus confirming and emphasising the announcement that an alliance exists. We can well believe that French opinion which was before somewhat dubious as to the wisdom of pulling Russian chesnuts out of the fire is "more than satisfied" now that it is known that there is an alliance binding each of the high contracting parties to give effectual support to the other. We noted last week that M. Hanotaux in the course of his carefully-written speech made a pointed allusion to the Egyptian question, which is regarded as a not obscure intimation that in requittal for French co-operation in Further Asia, Russia will in her turn join France in making representations to Great Britain. The Foreign Minister asked the Chamber to remember that they owe the ever-pending Egyptian problem to what happened in 1881, when Gambetta, understanding the importance of what was taking place at Cairo, induced Great Britain to invite the joint intervention of France. Gambetta was accused of hurrying the country into an adventure, a baseless accusation that contributed his fall. "The policy of abstention prevailed and a difficulty which might have been easily solved by a little diplomacy with England alone, still awaits solution." This may of course be taken to mean that the problem can now only be solved with the assistance of an allied Power. M. Hanotaux indeed holds that the example was a warning to the French Parliament and to the country which has not been thrown away; those who defend the "patrimony of France and are now supported, and many problems in Asia and Africa have been solved." "Two Great Powers," he went on to say amidst the enthusiastic applause of a House which would scarcely give him a hearing when he rose to speak—"two Great Powers, drawn together by common sympathies and interests have joined hands, and have concluded an *entente* which naturally draws them together in the incessant work of current politics, and guarantees their mutual security." He asked the House to approve of that understanding with Russia, an appeal responded to by a vote of 362 against 105. The next day the collar of St. Andrew which is the culmination of all the other Russian Orders, and in a measure includes them all was sent by the Emperor Nicholas II. to President Faure. The collar of the Order has hitherto been reserved for crowned heads.

It may be somewhat premature to gather from all this that an African question will be sprung upon the diplomatic world so soon after that which burst upon the world unexpectedly when Japan protested against the continuance of the Chinese Protectorate over Korea. Sufficient for the day is the evil thereof. But there are indications which seem to warrant the inference that mischief is brewing in the Nile Basin. Mr. Chamberlain recently drew the attention of the House of Commons to the "rumour" that a certain French expedition which set out some months since from the Congo for an unknown destination has arrived at the Bahr-el-Ghazul. That river falls into the White Nile, about 300 miles north, in a direct line from the Victoria Nyanza, and some four hundred miles south of Khartoum. The leader of the Liberal Unionists pointedly asked what steps the Government propose to take if the rumour prove true, seeing that the whole of the Nile valley is included in either the British or the Egyptian sphere of influence. The question touched so sensitive a chord that Sir William Harcourt protested against it as a provocation to France; a censure which Mr. Chamberlain resented as unjust, seeing that he had only repeated what the Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs had distinctly asserted a few weeks before. To the declaration of Sir Edward Grey, it will be remembered, M. Hanotaux replied, that he had never succeeded in obtaining a definition of the point where the British sphere of influence in the Nile valley ended and the Egyptian began, and he added that there could be no question of either aggression or prohibition in such a region between two Powers, which respect each other, and are always mutually courteous. This new French invasion—if such it be—comes through a fine country north of the Equator, which was reached through the Congo State, the route crossing the line and passing upwards and onwards into the territory marked on the map "Niam Niam." Emir Pasha's letters throw an interesting light on the proceedings of the French expedition, which has passed or is passing through what was once that distinguished savant's Equatorial Province. Whatever the future may have in store for that remote part of the Nile valley, where it is pretty evident the French have a mind to establish a footing, it may be hoped that Great Britain and France may not come to blows about it. This is the more to be desired, seeing that there is by common consent abundant cause for anxiety in other directions. "We have hitherto," said Lord Rosebery a few weeks ago, "been provided with one Eastern Question, which we have always endeavoured to lull as something too portentous for our imagination; but of late a new Eastern Question has been superadded to that of which we were already aware, which—I confess—to my apprehension, is, in the dim vistas of futurity, infinitely graver than the question we have hitherto known." This is scarcely an exaggerated statement of an unwelcome fact. The successes of the Japanese in the recent war, and the ends they endeavoured to secure in the peace dictated to their vanquished enemy have had for their immediate result the hastening on of the completion of the Siberian Railway, and an important improvement in its alignment which will make Russia as paramount in the Yellow Sea as she has been in the Eusine since 1871. The sanguine but short-sighted writers who expressed their unbounded delight at the acquisition by Japan of Port Arthur and Wei-Hai-Wei so that the new great Power creating a powerful navy in the Eastern Pacific to co-operate with our own and that of the United States against the rest of the world, must now begin to perceive that they have egregriously miscalculated the real strength of the elements unchained by the awakened ambition of Japan. When Lord Rosebery spoke the intention of Russia to raise a loan of £16,000,000 to China was not yet divined, nor was the co-operation of French banks in finding the money even dreamed of. But it was known that Germany had taken common action with Russia and France to compel the abrogation of the territorial clauses of the treaty.

The existence of a new Triple Alliance to settle the affairs of the Further East with or without the participation of Great Britain is the theme of the press of Europe. Mr. Frederick Greenwood in an article in the current *Contemporary Review* asserts that Germany proposed the joint intervention of the Three Powers expressly to shut out Great Britain, which had just effected a rapprochement with Russia: "The German boast that the arrangement to interfere originated in Berlin with the specific intention of *no* inviting England to join it, went uncontradicted for want of adequate means of denial." It is as well to take such boasts with the qualification due to boasting in general. In an article on the same subject in the same *Review*, the Hon. R. Brett writes from a totally opposite point of view, and states quite as positively on German authority that Great Britain was invited to support the other Three Powers, and that she refused. If we can credit Mr. Brett's version of the matter it was England's hostility to Germany and not Germany's hostility to England that kept the latter out of the combination. He writes: "The key then to the Far Eastern question is the policy of Japan. After a dinner given recently in a German capital it was stated, upon authority beyond dispute, that the English Cabinet had been torn asunder by the proposal to support the Three Powers in their protest against the Treaty of Shimonoseki, and that recalcitrance, hostile to Germany, alone promoted discord in the concert of Europe" Mr. Greenwood grieves over our abstention as a fatal blunder fraught with future disaster. He foresees a general combination of the European Powers against Great Britain, and predicts that Japan will naturally and inevitably gravitate to Russia with whom as an enlightened and aggressive Asiatic Power she has doubtless a good deal in common. This dismal prospect is now in store for us in that writer's opinion to punish England, who refused to join the first Triple Alliance to coerce France, and failed to atone for that cruel error by declining to join the second Triple Alliance to coerce Japan. As Germany ostentatiously declared that the alliance of the Central Powers had no interests outside Europe, German troops would not have moved a step had India been attacked by Russia, or Egypt by France, and it is not easy to see what we should have gained by giving mortal offence to both France and Russia in joining the once famous alliance formed by Bismarck for exclusively German ends. Mr. Brett far from regretting that Great Britain did not join the new Triple Alliance to deprive Japan of the fruits of her military and naval prowess, rejoices in our abstention which in his view saved us from an act of extraordinary weakness and folly. Writing before the abrogation of the Treaty of Shimonoseki and the conclusion of an amicable commercial treaty between Russia and Japan, he assumes that a quarrel between those two Powers is inevitable in the future, but that England need have no hand in it. According to his forecast we shall only have to endure the commercial rivalry of Japan in the Far East, where we have hitherto been without a rival, and military rivalry may be left to the competing forces of the Czar and the Mikado. This prediction leaves out of account the fact that France and Germany have valid reasons for not leaving Russia to her own devices in dealing with the vast problems now surging up for solution in the Far East. It is a grave question whether Great Britain would not have acted more prudently by taking the same line and seizing the opportunity to reconstitute the European concert. When it had become obvious that three of the great Powers were resolved on the revision of the terms of the Treaty of Shimonoseki, abstention simply spelt isolation.

A QUESTION of great importance to the trade of Bombay and to the Feudatories on this side is now being discussed between the Government of India and Native States possessing seaports. With the single exception of Travancore all States to which this description is applicable lie between Bombay and Karachi. The imposition of a five per cent. duty on goods imported into British India has given rise to the present controversy, in which it would seem the principalities in question will probably have to choose between the reimposition of the Customs lines, the abolition of which was begun in Lord Mayo's time on the one hand, or the giving of an undertaking which they regard as impracticable on the other. In 1866, when the Bhownugger State was under British administration, the port of Bhownugger proper was made a free port, and it is still treated as a British India port, while all the other ports of Kathiawar and Kutch have been specially declared to be foreign territory. Prior to the imposition of the five per cent. duty in British India last year the question of revising the treaties entered into for the abolition of Customs Posts was scarcely mooted, but the Customs Act of last year may be said to have re-opened the whole subject. The Customs Act doubled the duty of half an anna per gallon on kerosine oil, and merchants have since found that on shipments from Batoum an immense saving could be effected by disembarking the oil at the foreign ports, the only difficulty being that none of the Kathiawar harbours admit of the entry of any but small coasting vessels. For this reason the importation of foreign goods from Europe into the Native ports has been small, kerosine being the only commodity which has been largely indented. The Government of India have lately intervened on the ground that kerosine oil being a combustible product its importation involves operations affecting the safety of the life and property of the inhabitants, and that therefore the suzerain Power has a right to interfere. Government proposed that the oil should be tested by British officers in the same way as at British ports. The Native States objected to the proposal on the ground that as they suffered certain disadvantages from being placed in the category of foreign ports, their limited privileges ought not to be further trenched upon. They, however, ultimately agreed that the oil should be tested by their own officers, and the Foreign Office has consented to this arrangement, provided a guarantee is given that none of the oil and other commodities imported are sent into British India. The Kathiawar and Kutch principalities unanimously reply that there are great practical difficulties in the way of giving such a guarantee, and point out that the suzerain Power has an ample *quid pro quo* for the non-interference the ports have hitherto enjoyed in the duties levied at Bombay and Karachi on the rice shipped to these ports. This attitude on the part of the Native States has raised the question of the re-establishment of Customs Posts, but before any important modification in the present system can be effected the sanction of the Secretary of State will have to be obtained. Meantime the Foreign Office is vetoing proposals for improving the harbours and shipping accommodation at some of the Kathiawar ports.

A HOME correspondent informs us that when the honours in connection with the Chitral Expedition are published the War Office will also issue a list of honours in connection with the Waziristan campaign. Both lists will be comparatively short, since the War Office authorities, we are glad to learn, have come to the opinion we have so often expressed, in connection with the annual transfrontier parades, that the policy of profuse recognition followed in connection with some previous frontier campaigns, small in themselves, has seriously detracted from the value of the decorations. No Victoria Cross, our informant adds, will be bestowed in connection with the Waziristan campaign, a piece of information which will surprise no one since nobody earned it, not even the officer or officers who made the disastrous rush on Wano possible.

The P. and O. Co.'s steamer Oriental, with the outward mails, of the 28th ultimo, left Aden, at noon, on Monday, and is expected to arrive in Bombay, at 6 a.m., on Saturday.

OWING to the delay in the receipt of the report of the Opium Commission by the local Government, instructions have been given to the Opium Department to frame the budget for the next official year, which commences in August, on the assumption that no changes in administrative details will be made.

AT the Bombay Criminal Sessions, yesterday, before the Hon. Mr. Justice Candy and a special jury Madowjee Karra, a Lohana, was charged with having, on the 13th April last, committed murder by causing the death of one Premjee Visram, upon whom he inflicted sixteen wounds with a knife. On the preceding day the prisoner was informed by his wife that the deceased had made improper overtures to her; and brooding over the indignity, he did not go to his work the next morning. He went out for a few hours, apparently for the purpose of buying the knife, with which the offence was committed, and returned home about 2 p.m. Soon after, seeing the prisoner going to his own room, the accused rushed upon him, and stabbed him. The jury took a very lenient view of the case, and found the prisoner guilty of culpable homicide not amoun[illegible]ing to murder, without the intention to kill hi[illegible] He was sentenced to be transported for ten years. Jilloo Goma, a Maratha, was charged before his l[illegible]ship and another special jury also with the c[illegible] of murder in that he, on the 1st June last, c[illegible] the death of one Mahadow Vithu by stabbin[illegible] a knife. The jury found the prisoner not [illegible] of murder, but guilty of culpable homicide [illegible] the intention to kill; and the prisoner was s[illegible] to rigorous imprisonment for three years.

AT a meeting of the council of the Bom[illegible]dency Association, held last evening, it [illegible] to send an emphatic protest to the [illegible] State for India against the gross injus[illegible] ing India with the cost of Shah[illegible] Khan's tour to Europe; to send a [illegible] electors of Central Finsbury tha[illegible] choosing Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji to [illegible] candidate for the new Parliamen[illegible] the Association's entire and unbou[illegible] in him to represent all India; and to send a tele[illegible] also to the Liberal electors of Barrow-in-Furness for generously inviting Mr. W. C. Bonnerjee, another thoroughly representative Indian, to stand as their candidate. The council also passed a resolution expressive of the unanimous satisfaction of all classes of the community of Bombay on the appointment of so able and distinguished lawyer as Mr. Budrudin Tyabjee to the bench of the High Court.

A LONDON correspondent writes:—The other morning saw the practical outcome of the movement set on foot in 1890 to perpetuate the memory of Lord Strathnairn in the unveiling of a fine equestrian statue of that brave soldier. The memorial, which occupies a space in the middle of the broad roadway at the Knightsbridge end of Sloane-street, is the work of Mr. E. Onslow Ford, A.R.A., and was cast by Messrs. Broad and Sons from the metal of guns taken in India when Lord Strathnairn (then Sir Hugh Rose) was in command of the Central India Field Force. The illustrious officer, happily pourtrayed at the period of his full vigour, is represented in the act of suddenly reining up his charger, the plume and certain portions of his uniform being judiciously gilded. The pedestal, of Portland stone, bears on its side panels the names of Lord Strathnairn's principal battles; while the simple inscription "Erected by his friends and comrades" appears on the front, the gift of the guns by the Government of India to furnish material for the casting being duly acknowledged on the back panel. The plinth, inscribed with the full name and titles of the Field Marshal, records th[illegible] "chivalrous and brave; an intre[illegible] friend of the soldier." The inau[illegible] was numerously attended by mili[illegible] among them being Lord Roberts, [illegible] appropriate words in formally in[illegible] of Grafton to unveil the statue.

IN reference to some recent cor[illegible] tween the Joint Schools Committee a[illegible] of Public Instruction, we learn tha[illegible] pointed out to that officer that the am[illegible] Government for the mainte ance and a[illegible] education in the town and island o[illegible] really Rs. 39,666, and not Rs. 42,666, a[illegible] by the Educational Inspector, C.D.; tha[illegible] sum of Rs. 3,000 paid by Government as [illegible] of the cost of inspectors is a distinct su[illegible] a distinct purpose, in consideration of [illegible] Inspectors are bound to render certain s[illegible] Government, and that taking the Governm[illegible] tribution to be Rs. 39,666, the Municipal c[illegible] tion of Rs. 59,135, *plus* Rs. 22,000, school fee[illegible] Rs. 81,135—being more than double the Government grant, the requirements of the Municipal Act are completely met. The Director has also been informed that in addition to their contribution to the School Fund, the Corporation also pay Rs. 4,800 per annum for the Joint Schools Committee's establishment, and the hope has been expressed that the bill forwarded for payment of the Government contribution will be passed with the least avoidable delay.

LORD LANSDOWNE was to preside at the forthcoming annual meeting of the Rural Labourers' League. The League has an exceptionally satisfactory report of work done to present to its subscribers, chiefly, of course, relating to land obtained for allotment purposes and to the attention bestowed upon rural charities. It will be interesting to learn what portion of this success, if any, is due to the Parish Councils Act. The labourers might long since have utilised the Act for the procuring of allotments.

CURRENCY still continues to be the one subject of the day in America. The Memphis Bimetallic Conference has declared in favour of unlimited silver coinage at the ratio of sixteen to one, with out waiting for an international agreement on the subject. A Committee has been appointed to advance the cause of bimetallism. The National League of Republican Clubs met at Cleveland. The Western silver members will endeavour to pass a resolution in favour of the free coinage of silver at the ratio of sixteen to one but on the other hand a number of the "sound money" Democrats are to undertake a speech making tour, with the object of counteracting the Silver party's agitation; and the majority in the Kentucky Democratic Convention will be opposed to bimetallism.

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

YACHTING.

LONDON, July 8.

Lord Dunraven's yacht Valkyrie has shown great speed with a light wind in two races. She sails for America in ten days, to compete for the American Cup, the defender of which is likewise very fast.

RUSSIA AND ABYSSINIA.

St. Petersburg, July 7.

The *Novoe Vremya* states that the visit of King Menelek's envoys to Saint Petersburg may influence the Oriental policy of Russia more than Nasrulla Khan's visit to London may effect the destinies of Asia.

THE IN-COMING MAIL.

ADEN, July 8.

The P. and O. Co.'s steamer Oriental, with the English mails of the 28th ultimo left here for Bombay, at noon, to-day, and the steamer Oceana for Colombo and Australia at the same time.

THE CHITRAL EXPEDITION.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, July 8.

The total cost of the Chitral Expedition up to date is put at about 1½ crores; and the daily expenditure at Rs. 75,000.

No orders regarding the policy to be pursued had reached Simla up to Sunday evening, that is, nothing had emerged publicly on the subject.

GRATUITY TO LIEUTENANT HARMAN.

Lieutenant Harman, 14th Sikhs, received as gratuity one year's English regimental pay of his rank on account of a wound received by him in action at the Malakand Pass.

SIMLA, July 8.

Colonel Maturin has been appointed to proceed to Simla, on special duty. I hear officially, to-day, that the statement of the *Pioneer* to the effect that the future policy of Chitral will be telegraphed out by Lord Salisbury's Government at once, is inaccurate. Although the honours' list which is expected to arrive about Saturday next is very considerably modified.

On the 7th instant a shock of earthquake was felt at Dir. With a view to providing an alternative route in case of damage to the Panjkora Bridge by floods, the river route between Chutiatan and Robat is being made passable for mules by the military working parties of Sappers and Pioneers. Difficulties are less than we were [illegible]pect.

[illegible]L LEAVE.

[illegible] CORRESPONDENTS.)

SIMLA, July 8.

[illegible]ded in future that the term [illegible]ll cover all leave in future, [illegible]nd extraordinary leave.

[illegible] OF ARMY ORDERS.

[illegible]en accorded to army orders of [illegible]eing printed locally.

[illegible] BELLARY ARSENAL.

ALLAHABAD, July 8.

[illegible]cheme for the construction of buildings [illegible]the completion of the Arsenal at Bellary [illegible]sanctioned at an estimated cost of

THE PAMIR COMMISSION.

General Gerard and officers of the Pamir Commission intend marching over the Hindukush to Lake Victoria, with light camp only, so as to meet the Russian party by the 22nd instant if possible, heavy baggage and supplies following.

THE RANGOON WHISKY CASE.

RANGOON, July 8.

The magistrate delivered judgment to-day, in the case in which Mr. David, manager of the Great Eastern Hotel, Rangoon, was charged with selling whisky, which was falsely represented to be McCallum's Perfection Whisky. The accused was fined Rs. 600, or in default six months' imprisonment.

THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL ELECTIONS.

(FROM CORRESPONDENTS.)

NASIK, July 8.

A large and influential meeting was held, yesterday, in the local theatre here, in honour of Mr. Daji Abaji [illegible]. After the reading of the address, several [illegible] made, and *pan-supari* distributed.

BROACH, July 7.

[illegible] meeting presented a congratulatory [illegible] Hon'ble Mr. Chimanlal; followed by [illegible] Sabha and Loka Hitichhu Sabha. [illegible] presided. Among the gathering were [illegible] Mahomedans. The Hon'ble Mr. [illegible]ly touched the important district [illegible]essment, educational, and other

[illegible]ERTAINMENT TO [illegible]ADUR B. N. VAIDYA.

SANGLI, July 7.

[illegible]lic, numbering over one thousand, [illegible]ting, in Maruti's Temple, consist[illegible] entertained Rao Bahadur B. N. [illegible]rbhari, to a *pan-supari* party, [illegible]parture. The public expressed [illegible] gratitude for the many works [illegible]ich the Rao Bahadur carried [illegible] during the term of his responsible office, covering a period of eight years. He is held in high esteem by the public for his kind, just, and peaceful policy. The people gratefully expressed their warmest thanks to his Highness the Chief of Sangli, for his having availed himself fully of the advice of such an able officer.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LIVERPOOL, July 6.

The Hall Line steamer Aston Hall left here this morning.

TRINCOMALEE, July 8.

H. M. S. Lapwing, arrived from Colombo.

COLOMBO, July 8.

French mail steamer Océanien, from China, arrived.
Orient mail steamer Orizaba, from London, arrived.

ADEN, July 8.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Manora left here yesterday evening.

The German East Africa Line steamer Safari left Zanzibar, for Bombay, on the 8th instant, via Lamu and Mombassa.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, July 6.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet. Surats quiet.

Good Dhollera	3

The Manchester Market has been quiet.

2¾ per cent. Consols	107⅞
3 per cent. Rentes	102¼
2½ per cent. Sterling Loan	116¼
3½ per cent. Rupee Paper	59¼
Bar Silver	30⅛

The sum of about £200,000 has been withdrawn from the Bank of England.

THE POONA SEASON.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, July 7.

I do not think Poona seems inclined to be very gay this season, and so far there has been really very little to write about; but as you say you like my letters, I will try to keep my promise of writing every Sunday, and as you say you like "*chatty*" letters, I will collect all the gossip I can during the week. To start with, the hounds met for the first time at Yerrowda, on Thursday, the 4th. It was an ideal hunting morning, fresh and cool with a light drizzly, misty, rain, just enough, and not too much. The meet was fixed for 6-30 a.m., and by that hour quite a crowd had assembled, both in carriages and on horseback to welcome our popular M. F. H. Dr. Bull. Amongst those present I noticed General Nairne, General Blundell, Surgeon-General Webb, Colonel Grant, Major Owen, Captain Heneage, Captain Levett, Surgeon-Major Martin, Major Blomfield, Colonel Humfrey, General French, Captain Quentin, Captain Mercer, Captain Harrison, R. A., Mr. Symonds, Mr. Fraser, Mr. Lewis, Mr. Tod, Mr. Beale, Mr. Dimsdale, Captain Lynch, Captain Baynes, Mr. Crawford, and Mr. Davidson. I was also glad to see that a good many of the fair sex, despite the threatening rain and the early hour had been sporting enough to turn out, amongst them were Mrs. Webb, Mrs. Grant, Mrs. Mercer, Mrs. Humfrey, Mrs. Hume, Mrs. Leveson-Gower, Mrs. Harrison, Mrs. Keene, Miss Stevens, Miss Turnbull, Mrs. Davidson, Miss Bagnell, Miss Bull, Miss Bromley, Miss Burgess, &c. The field—numbering nearly 100—moved off about 6-45, a Jack was soon found, and in a few minutes hounds were off in full cry. A short run, at a smart pace, over capital ground, and Master Jack was killed in the open. The hounds then returned to Yerrowda, where a photograph was taken. The same evening [illegible] we all went to a cafe chantant got up by Mrs. Blomfield in the Gymkhana Club in aid of the Poona Hunt Club. The first night was for members of the Gymkhana only, the second night for anyone who liked to pay Rs. 3, Rs. 2, or Re. 1. I went on the first night and enjoyed it all immensely. There is always so much that is amusing in these amateur performances to anyone with a sense of humour. As you would like to see the programme I enclose it, and also a list of the drinks, which were freely dispersed by the most charming—I was going to say bar-maids—but that does not seem the right name for the fairy-like creatures, with powdered hair, and voluminous white frocks, that waited upon us with such undying energy:—

PROGRAMME.

Violin Overture.....The Ladies' Band. Conductor—Miss Kirkham.
Song .....Mrs. Pottinger. "Auld Robin Gray."
Tableau (i)—"But he had to tear himself away."
(ii)—Will you marry me for *their* sakes.
(iii)—Jeanie, I have come back to marry you.
Song .....Capt. Leveson-Gower. "The days of Yore."
Song .....Mr. Goring Jones, Durham L. I. "Sweethearts."
Tableau (i)—Exchange of the Flower.
(ii)—Despair of ye Ladye.
(iii)—Discomfort of ye Galant.
Plantation Song.....Major Owen. "But it is so!"
Violin .....The Ladies' Band.
Song .....Miss Bagnell. "The Lady's Bower."
Tableau (i)—"A Lover at her Knee."
(ii)—"But it was Ourselves."
Song .....Capt. Leveson-Gower. "Boot and Spur."
Song .....Mr. Johnstone, 7th Madras Infantry. "Olivia."
(From Vicar of Wakefield.)
Tableau (i)—Introduction to Olivia.
(ii)—Return of Olivia.
Plantation Song.....Mr. Howarth, K. O. Y. L. I. "Far away, ober dere."
Song .....Mr. Lewis. Drink, puppy, drink.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

ADDITIONS FOR THE SECOND NIGHT.

PARODIES.

1. ..... "Sweet-tarts."
Tableau (i)—The gift o' the tart.
(ii)—Joy of ye damoiselle.
(iii)—The youth melancholic.
2. ..... "The Lady's Bow-wow."
(i)—The Intelligent Poodle.
(ii)—Love me, love my dog.
3. ..... "The wicked old Rakefield."
(i)—My friend Mr. Smith.
(ii)—Sold!

DRINKS.

Whisky and Soda	"Long"
Brandy " "	
Gin " "	
Lemonade	
Claret Cup	
Gingerbeer	
Pilsener Beer	
Milk Punch	"Short"
Vermouth	
Curacoa	
Cherry Brandy	
Peach "	
Port "	
Coffee	
Ices	
John Collins	"Fancy"
Billy Williams	
Gin Sling	

At 9-30 on the arrival of their Excellencies Lord and Lady Sandhurst, and the Government House party "God save the Queen" was played. The opening violin overture, by the ladies' band, conducted by Miss Kirkham was very sweet, and well worth hearing. This was followed by Mrs. Pottinger singing "Auld Robin Gray," whilst at intervals the curtains on the stage were drawn up depicting severally three somewhat harrowing scenes in the life of that celebrated gentleman Auld Robin Gray. I do not think the singing and the "living pictures" worked quite well together, for whilst applauding the latter, the song was completely drowned, and yet it seemed rather ungrateful to let the poor live pictures stand there without recognition. The first scene "But he had to tear himself away" was illustrated by Mrs. Blomfield and Captain Heneage (Jeanie and Jamie) standing in a most touching attitude. In the second scene the Hon'ble Mr. Vidal, C.S., as "Auld Robin Gray" was seen requesting Jeanie to marry him "for their sakes" and the third scene represented Jamie's return. The pictures would have been better seen if the room had been darker, and more light had been thrown on the stage. Captain Leveson-Gower sang "The days of Yore" in which his fine voice was heard to great advantage. The pretty old song "Sweethearts" was admirably sung by Mr. Goring Jones. During the singing three scenes were pourtrayed on the stage. The parts were taken by Miss Fletcher and Mr. Loch in two scenes, and by Mrs. Davidson and Mr. Alexander in the third. This series of tableaux were quite the prettiest of the evening. Miss Fletcher looked extremely well, and her pose was easy and artistic. Major Owen, Military Secretary to H. E. the Governor, sang the well-known plantation song "But it is so." He was ably supported by a large and well-trained chorus, and the rounds of applause were deafening, as an encore Major Owen sang in his usual amusing style "Who did." Miss Bagnell's song "My Lady's Bower" was not well heard, but the Gymkhana room is a vast one for any voice to fill. During the singing of this song two tableaux (1) "A Lover at her Knee," (2) "But it was Ourselves" were acted by Mrs. Bagnell and Mrs. Foster, and Mr. Riddell and Mr. Wallace. "Boot and Spur" was well sung by Captain Leveson-Gower. The pretty song "Olivia" was beautifully sung by Mr. Johnstone in his sweet tenor; and was greeted with loud applause. During this song two scenes from "The Vicar of Wakefield" were represented—(1) "Introduction to Olivia" and (2) Return of Olivia. The parts were taken by Mr. Bailey, R.A., as The "Vicar of Wakefield" and Mrs. Leveson-Gower as "Olivia," and Captain Walton, A.-D.-C., as "The Squire." Surely no one will be offended if I suggest that these last tableaux were rather funny. What greater and nobler object than to amuse the public! The last scene pourtrayed in Olivia's misguided young life where she is discovered by her father in a snow-storm, quite brought down the house, and the audience would not be satisfied until the curtain was withdrawn several times. The snowstorm which was represented by a shower of tiny bits of white paper (or what looked like it) was most original and deserving of the greatest credit. Unfortunately the supply of snow ran short, and when in response to loud encores the curtain went up a second and third time, cries of "more snow, more snow, more snow," resounded through the room. The plantation song "Far away ober dere" was successfully sung by Mr. Howarth. Mr. Lewis, the Hunt Secretary, sang the ever popular song "Drink Puppy, drink." The chorus of which was well taken up and a variety of "whoops" and other such noises were freely given. This brought a most successful evening to a close. Many thanks are due to Messrs. Phillips and Co. and Mr. Cornaglia, who gave very substantial help, and came forward to offer their services in a most liberal manner.

The Hongkong Committee of the Chamber of Commerce is taking action with regard to the opening up of the West River, which has been dropped so mysteriously from the China-Japan treaty.

THE S. S. ARCADIA IN BAD WEATHER.

A CORRESPONDENT writes:—Winter in Australasia, *i.e.*, from about June to September, is a time of regular tempestuous weather all around its coasts, and a chart exists there, for statistical purposes, on which may be seen over two hundred red crosses, each cross indicating where a vessel has been wrecked! The week prior to the departure from Sydney to London, *via* Colombo, of the P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Arcadia, was perfect in weather, but, with the characteristic suddenness of colonial changes, the day of departure set in with a fierce hurricane, and the wind was so strong that the vessel could not be moved from the quay, notwithstanding the desperate efforts for five hours of two powerful steam tugs; and it was only when the wind lulled a bit that she was able to get clear, and forge ahead. All the way between Sydney and Melbourne she experienced exceedingly bad weather. Then after leaving Adelaide—in the "great Bight" between Adelaide and Albany—she had to pass through a sea of fearful fury. But the worst was not yet—for, immediately after leaving Albany, she got into a regular tornado of "big guns," a blinding head sea, with an alarmingly heavy swell on. For two days and nights after passing Cape Leuwin she faced a head wind of unprecedented fury, and a current of about forty miles dead against her. During Sunday night (23rd) she shipped four or five exceptionally heavy seas, which knocked a number of the crew about, badly injuring one quarter-master in the head, and otherwise several of the deck hands. One of these dreadful seas crashed over the bow with a terrific roar, and burst open two bow-plates; stove in two parts (frames and all); twisted beyond recognition the iron cap of a large ventilator; and smashed down the framework and canvas of a part of the hurricane deck awning, nearly burying the third officer, who was on watch, and was about two or three feet away from the fall of the broken beams and canvas. While passing Cape Leuwin the officers reported that an unfortunate steamer was seen wrecked on the rocks, signalling for help which could not possibly be rendered owing to our own perilous situation. The Arcadia is credited with being a decent roller generally. On this occasion, due, it is said, to the bullion in her hold which made her balance like a pendulum, she rolled so heavily as to entitle her to the championship! In one of her rolls she dislodged and shot overboard her jigger-topmast; it was, however, saved, and drawn aboard later on with the help of the lightning conductor, with which it became entangled in its fall. Although the storm abated after the third day from Albany the head wind and current continued right up to Colombo. It is pleasant to note that, notwithstanding all these serious hindrances, the good ship behaved bravely, and put into Colombo only a few hours after her due time; and the passengers, without an exception, were mightily pleased to get behind the shelter of Colombo's celebrated break-water, there in peace and quiet to rest their sore bodies and wearied minds. While in Colombo an engineering firm completed all the repairs necessary in time to allow the vessel to sail on Thursday evening. The s. s. Arcadia is manned by a lascar crew, and, in justice to them, it must be mentioned that, under the direction of Captain Loggin, and his officers, they behaved in an exemplary manner, under peculiarly trying circumstances. The way in which they tackled and successfully carried out the lashing on of bed mattresses to the broken plates and port holes, right over the bow, when the temperature was at about 40°, and the sea madly dashing over them, was simply magnificent; and, to my mind, as an ordinary instance of their pluck and ability sufficient to silence the worse than cowardly aspersions sometimes sought to be cast upon a clever hard-worked, harmless, and deserving people. All through the colonies just now the story is current that the Labor Party in Parliament are determined to deprive the P. and O. Company of the half-mail subsidy they have at present, for the sole reason that this Company's vessels carry lascar crews! From experiences in over one hundred and fifty vessels, and during many years I have had it testified to by captains, officers, and engineers, that, having once tried lascars, they never wish to have to deal with an European crew again, and if you saw, what I did lately, of the colonial workman—with his eight hours a day only for work (half of which he smokes through and the other half tries to dodge his boss); his intolerable insolence; swagger, ingratitude, and incompetence—you would, as I do, understand and heartily endorse this testimony.

ALTERCATION BETWEEN THE POLICE AND MILITARY AT BARODA.

(FROM AN OCCASIONAL CORRESPONDENT.)

BARODA, July 7.

On Tabut Day all the tajias as usual were coming towards *Mandva*, at 3 p.m., the Government Tabut heading the procession. On their way to the Sarasia Talao, where the tajias are submerged, the men who belonged to the party of the Regimental Tabut and to the party of the Hathikhana Tabut, stopped the procession and indulged in acrobatic feats and like amusements. It was nearly 6-30 p.m. and the police were anxious to get the tajias submerged before lamp-light. They therefore told the people of the Regimental Tabut to hurry on. But they refused to do so. A police havaldar got a little excited, and used certain language, which the military sepoys did not like. They became obstinate and purposely delayed the procession going further. The Superintendent of Police rode up to the scene, and told the soldiers to do as the police directed. One of the sepoys thereupon caught hold of the Superintendent's foot and attempted to bring him down from the horse. The Superintendent whistled and more policemen assembled. The man who pulled the Superintendent by the leg was arrested, and was being taken to the chowki. But the military would not tolerate this and commenced attacking the police with stones, sticks, bamboos, &c. The party with the Hathikhana Tabut took the side of the troops and let go their elephants amidst the policemen. One of the elephants injured a policeman, upon which nearly a hundred policemen attacked its mahout, who was thrown down on the ground from the neck of the tusker. The mahout colleagues ran to his assistance, but they were greatly handicapped. The mahout was released from the hands of the police, and was made to run away on the neck of an elephant. They beat back the police as far as the Chapaner Gate. In the meantime Lieutenant Sorabji Tabak and Captain Williams repaired to the scene and the Lieutenant succeeded in pacifying the troops. While the police were taking the sepoy to the chowki, the guard of the Treasury attacked the police escorts and succeeded in releasing the prisoner. In the scuffle about fifty policemen, five military sepoys, and four Hathikhanamen have been injured, seven policemen are in a critical condition. The Police Superintendent, Mr. De Cruz, Foujdar of Leheripura, Sar Faujdar Govindrao, Foujdar Anasaheb of Babajipura, and other police officers' names are included in the list of the injured.

In Committee of Supply of the House of Commons on the 21st Mr. Campbell Bannerman said he had to make an announcement of extreme interest. On the 1st of October next his Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge would relinquish the position he had so long held as Commander-in-Chief of the Army. After pronouncing a warm eulogy on the Duke, Mr. Bannerman proceeded to explain that the present Commander-in-Chief could not be succeeded by an officer with such large powers. The Government would accept in the main the recommendation of the Hartington Committee, and avoid any excessive centralisation of the powers now vested in the Commander-in-Chief. They would recognise that the responsibility to Parliament rested with the Secretary of State for War, with whom it was now proposed to associate a Council consisting of the five chiefs of the various departments of the War Office. They did not propose to create a new office of Chief of the Staff, but a General Officer would be in command, and would be chief military adviser of the Secretary of State. The other members of the Council would be the Adjutant-General, the Quartermaster General, the Director of Artillery, and the Inspector-General of Fortifications. Mr. Balfour while heartily joining in the eulogy on the Duke said the changes described must be the subject of anxious discussion in the future. Sir Charles Dilke deprecated the setting up of anything in the nature of a Council.

THE NEW CHIEF JUSTICE OF BOMBAY.

On Friday last, the Hon. Mr. Justice Farran, who sat on the Bench on the Original Side for the first time since his appointment as Chief Justice, received the congratulations of the Bar through the Hon. Mr. Macpherson, acting Advocate General; and made an appropriate reply. Yesterday for the first time his lordship sat on the Appellate Side of the court with the Hon. Mr. Justice Parsons, when the Government Pleader, speaking on behalf of the pleaders, offered him their congratulations.

Rao Saheb V. J. Kirtikar, Government Pleader, said: My Lord Chief Justice,—Before the regular work of the court is begun, your lordship will permit me, on behalf of the Native Bar, practising on the Appellate Side of this court, to congratulate your lordship on your elevation to the high and dignified office of Chief Justice of the High Court. Most of us have known your lordship for nearly twenty-five years; and we have no doubt your lordship will do full justice to the high and responsible trust reposed in you by her Majesty's Government. We also entertain a sincere hope that the amicable relations subsisting between the Bench and the Bar will be maintained as efficiently in your lordship's *regime* as they have been in the time of your lordship's distinguished predecessors in office.

The Chief Justice, in reply, said: Rao Saheb Kirtikar,—I fully concur with you in the remarks you have just made regarding the amicable relations subsisting between the Bench and the Bar. I shall always see that these relations are maintained without interruption during the tenure of my office. I also trust that the dignity of the court will be maintained in like manner.

The business of the court was then proceeded with.

THE RIOTS AT PORBUNDER.

Further particulars to hand from Porebunder in Bombay yesterday show the origin of the riots to have been the playing of tom-tom. Two days before the Mohurram Day the Kharvas were going in a procession, and when they reached the musjid the Mahomedans objected to music of any kind being played there. The processionists continued playing the music and beating the tom-tom, which resulted in a serious difference. The Mahomedans commenced throwing stones at the procession, and the Kharvas retaliated. A free fight ensued, but was soon put down, and in the result only a few were injured. The Administrator thereupon issued an order prohibiting Hindus to play music near Mahomedan places of worship and *vice versa*. The Mahomedans appealed against the order, and claimed their right of playing music on Mohurram Day. The Administrator after considering the reasons and arguments set forth in the petition issued another order allowing the Mahomedans to play music during the time they carried the tajias. Accordingly when the procession of tabuts went past the *mudhi* of the Kharvas, music was being played, and the latter objected. The tabutwallas insisted upon their rights. The Kharvas at last demanded that they should not beat the *chogara* when near the *mudhi*. This was not heeded, and the Mahomedans were beating the chests when they came in front of the *mudhi*. The Kharvas attacked the Mahomedans, who retaliated, and the fight took a more serious form. In the fight it is said many were wounded on both sides. Four Mahomedans and one Kharva were killed. It is also stated that a Hindu woman was killed by the rioters.

SALE OF ABKARI LICENSES IN BOMBAY.

Yesterday, at the Town Custom House, the Collector of Bombay, who was assisted by Mr. Jackson, Assistant Collector, and Mr. Sharman, of the Abkari Department, put up to sale by public auction certain licenses for the sale of different descriptions of country liquor. There was a large attendance of Parsee and Hindu bidders, including several women, in whose names the licenses stood, and who apprehended their being transferred to higher bidders. As it turned out, the bids rose by a very brisk competition to four or five times the amounts which the Collector had expected to realise. A license, which at the last sale was sold for Rs. 900, realised Rs. 2,300 yesterday. A license of a shop, in Khoja Street, near Duncan Road, rose in value from Rs. 500 to Rs. 720; another in Mazagon, Mount Road, rose from Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,730; another in Grant Road rose from Rs. 530 to Rs. 830. The licenses of some other shops, the reserved bids for which varied from Rs. 700 to Rs. 800, realised from Rs. 2,210 to Rs. 4,000. Certain licenses for shops for the sale of pure *mowra* liquor, for which the reserved bids were about Rs. 500, rose in value from Rs. 630 to Rs. 1,730. Thus, owing to the great briskness of the competition, the total of reserved bids mounted up from an aggregate of Rs. 10,000 to Rs. 37,000.

EXHUMATION OF A BODY AT SEWREE CEMETERY.

Sir,—I was not a little surprised on perusing the report, which appears in your issue of to-day regarding the "Exhumation of a body at the Sewree cemetery." In that report you state that, although no medical man attended him prior to his death a practitioner gave a death certificate, and further on you state that the deceased's brother Diogo Duarte obtained a death certificate from me. As these statements are not correct I should thank you to publish this letter.

What happened was that on the evening of the 17th of May last Mr. Diogo Duarte, the brother of the deceased, accompanied by a lad, came to me at Chowpatty where I was lying ill with typho-remittent fever (I did not attend to patients from the middle of April to the beginning of June), and asked me as the doctor of the deceased to give him a death certificate, and produced a form for my signature. I declined to sign any such certificate. He then pressed upon me the fact that I was their family doctor, and knew what the deceased was suffering from, and that I should at least state that on paper. I was not at all surprised that the deceased had died suddenly as he was suffering for a long time from brain anæmia, albuminaria, and heart and kidney disease, and that his life was uncertain, and that at the request of the brother of the deceased I gave him a statement in writing to that effect.—Yours, &c.,

F. FERREIRA,
L. M. and S.

Chowpatty, July 8.

MILITARY NEWS

Lieutenant H. J. Jones, 14th Sikhs, is granted leave for one year on medical certificate.

Captain T. McKay, 40th Pathan Regiment, is granted furlough out of India for one year and eight months.

A question as to the term "general" leave referred to in para 519 (3), A. R. I. Vol. 10 Part II, has recently been under consideration, on a matter regarding the grant of free passages to officers recalled from leave for active service. It has been ruled that the term "general" covers all kind of leave except "privilege" leave.

Sanction has been specially accorded to the printing of the Command orders and urgent work of the Punjab and Bengal Commands respectively, being undertaken locally by the Egerton Press, Rawalpindi, for the former, and by Messrs. Murray and Company, Naini Tal, for the latter. Sanction has also been given to ordinary printing work being sent to the Simla and Calcutta Government Presses respectively.

The British Mint Museum has received as "treasure trove" two units, of James I. and Charles I. respectively, which had formed part of treasure found at Worminghall, Bucks. Two similar coins found at the same time were purchased for the Museum of the Melbourne Mint and forwarded to that branch. Among other additions to the Mint Museum are a Persian silver two-kran piece from the Treasury; a silver rupee and two half-rupees of Afghanistan, from Sir T. S. Pyne; a small medal of the gold found in Merionethshire, from which the wedding ring of the Duchess of York was made; a franc of 1816; nine copper trade tokens of Australasian Colonies; a copper-gilt medal commemorative of the visit of the King and Queen of Denmark to the City in 1893, and a bronze medal struck on the occasion of a similar visit of the Duke and Duchess of York, both presented by the Corporation.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

An ordinary monthly meeting of the Bombay Municipal Corporation was held in the Municipal Hall, yesterday afternoon, when Mr. G. W. Roughton presided. There were also present:—Messrs. Bhagwandas Narrotumdas, Bhalchandra Krishna Bhatawadekar, Dr. Thomas Blaney, Messrs. Bomanjee Pestonjee Master, Byramjee Nusserwanjee Servai, George Cotton, Cowasjee Hormusjee, T. W. Cuffe, Darashah Ratanji Chichgar, Dr. Dominick A. D'Monte, Rao Bahadoor Dhakji Kashinathji, Mr. Dinsha Edulji Wacha, Rao Saheb Elappa Balaram, Messrs. Fardunji Nasarwanji Bisni, Fazalbhai Jumabhai Lalji, P. J. Fitzgibbon, Goolam Hoosein Allana, W. R. Hamilton, H. I. B. Hargrave, Hasambhai Visram, Charlestone Hewett, Ibrahim Rahimtoola, Ismail Jan Mahomed, Jagmohandas Vandrawandas Bhaisett, Jamsedji Kharsedji Kama, the Hon. Mr. Javerilal Umiashunkar Yajnik, Messrs. Jaya Karadi Lingu, Jijibhoy Framji Petit, Kaikhosru Nasarwanji Bahadurji, Kaliandas Keshavdas, Kavasji Edulji Dadachanji, K. M. Shroff, Rai Bahadur Luchmon Singh, Major A. B. Mein, Professor O. V. Muller, Mr. Nowroji Jehangir Gamadia, the Hon'ble Mr. Nowrosjee Nusserwanjee Wadia, Major H. D. Olivier, the Hon'ble Mr. Pherozeshah M. Mehta, the Hon'ble Mr. Rahimtulla Mahomed Sayani, Messrs. Sorabji Kharsetji Dhondi, Tribhowandas Mungaldas Nathoobhoy, Vandrawandas Purshotumdas, Dr. Accacio Gabriel Viegas, Mr. Vithalrao Krishnaji Vandekar, Captain W. P. Walshe, and Mr. Hajee Yoosof Hajee Esmail.

ABSENCE EXCUSED.

The Corporation recorded a letter to the President, dated 29th May last, from Mr. Hajee Yusuf Haji Esmail asking the Corporation to approve of his absence as a Councillor from Bombay for a period of five months.

BYE-LAWS FOR MARKETS AND SLAUGHTER-HOUSES.

The Corporation also recorded a letter, dated 27th May last, from the Secretary to Government, General Department, confirming bye-laws relating to markets and slaughter-houses.

GRANTS-IN-AID TO PRIMARY SCHOOLS.

Priority having been given to item No. 24 on the agenda, the Corporation considered letter to the President, dated 11th June last, from the Secretary to Government, Educational Department, inviting attention to paras. 4 and 5 of Government Resolution No. 263, dated 6th February, 1895, Educational Department and requesting a reply thereto; and also letter to the Municipal Secretary, dated 22nd June last, from the Secretary, Joint Schools' Committee, reporting in reference to paragraphs 4 and 5 of Government Resolution as above regarding (1) grants-in-aid to primary schools and (2) English classes in connection with some of the Municipal Schools.

Dr. Blaney proposed that the president be requested to send a copy of the letter to Government. He said that the letter which was submitted to them by Mr. N. B. Masani, the indefatigable secretary of the Joint Schools' Committee, was a complete explanation why the Joint Schools' Committee did not accept Government resolution, which enhanced payments of grants-in-aid by results by 33 per cent. The reasons which had induced the Committee not to accept the proposal were fully explained under different heads, and he would therefore not say more in favour of his proposal.

The Hon. Mr. N. N. Wadia seconded the motion.

Mr. Dhakji Cassinath proposed an amendment that the Municipality accepted the proposals of the new grant-in-aid Code.

After some discussion the amendment was rejected on a division, and the original motion was agreed to.

BUDGET TRANSFERS.

Sometime ago the Corporation had resolved to refer a certain budget transfer back to the Standing Committee, who had obtained solicitor's opinion on it as to its legality. The question again came before the Corporation yesterday when the Hon. Mr. Mehta moved an amendment to the effect that counsel's opinion be taken. He pointed out that the question of budget transfers was a very important one, and it involved many points for consideration. In preference to the original motion for sanctioning the transfer, Mr. Mehta's amendment was agreed to.

ROAD IMPROVEMENT.

Sanction was given to an extra grant of Rs. 1,370 in connection with the acquisition of 65·33 square yards of land for the improvement of Cavelwady due to the award by the Collector of Bombay being larger than the estimated amount.

FLUSHING OF THE GULLIES.

On the motion of Dr. Bhalchandra, sanction was given to the employment of a staff for working steam and manual gully-flushing pumps, the estimated excess of Rs. 396 to be debited to savings accruing during the monsoon when gully flushing would not always be necessary.

PUBLIC WORKS.

On the motion of Dr. Bhalchandra, sanction was given to the grant of Rs. 541-0-2 from surplus cash balance to meet the cost of constructing a wrought-iron trolly, for mounting thereon, the 10'' centrifugal pump, formerly used at Love Grove Pumping Station, for use by the Water and Drainage Departments.

Sanction was given to the grant of Rs. 500 from surplus cash balance, for cost of constructing a parapet wall on the south side of the Bhandarwada Reservoir, to stop earth from the garden washing into the clear water channel during the south-west monsoon.

A PERSONAL ALLOWANCE.

The Corporation next considered a resolution of the Standing Committee recommending that sanction be given to the payment of a personal allowance of Rs. 20 per mensem rising by annual increments of Rs. 20 to Rs. 100 to Mr. Anandrao W. Shete, Head Clerk, Commissioner's Office.

Dr. Bhalchandra proposed that the allowance be sanctioned as recommended by the Standing Committee.

Dr. Viegas proposed an amendment that the letter be recorded, and that the question of personal allowance be considered at the budget time. Except in cases of long and approved services, Dr. Viegas said, personal allowances should not be granted.

The acting Municipal Commissioner strongly recommended his head clerk for his past and present work, to be granted the allowance.

Mr. Ebrahim Rahimtulla pointed out that the officer in question had already had a promotion of Rs. 75 during the last five months, and he opposed the allowance on that ground.

Mr. Dhakji Kassinath was in favour of granting the allowance.

The Hon. Mr. Mehta approved of the principle underlying the amendment. The allowance should be granted in exceptional cases only, and he did not think a case had at all been made out.

The Hon. Mr. Javerilal, while agreeing with Mr. Mehta's views, pointed out that personal allowance had been granted in a similar case before, and he could not see any reason why they should not grant the allowance in the present instance.

Mr. W. R. Hamilton remarked that it was a curious fact that all the supporters of the motion were Hindu members. (Laughter.) He thought the clerk was paid liberally, and he should not be given any personal allowance at present.

Captain Walshe wished it to be noticed that though he was not a Hindu, it was on his amendment that the Standing Committee recommended the allowance.

Mr. Cotton was of opinion that anyone in the Municipality occupying such a responsible position as that of the head clerk of the Municipal Commissioner, deserved the advance in pay which was now proposed.

Mr. Watcha declared that Mr. Cotton confounded personal allowance and salary. The question before the Carporation was whether the question of granting personal allowance should be considered at this time of the year or at budget time? Mr. Cotton proposed to be generous at other people's expense.

Dr. Bhalchandra, in replying on the whole debate, said that the ways of corporations like gods were inscrutable. The cases of the present head clerk and his predecessor were on all fours, and yet the Corporation wished to have a distinction made between them. On a division, the amendment was lost by eighteen votes to sixteen, the original motion being then agreed to.

The Corporation then adjourned.

THE IN-COMING MAIL.

The P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Oriental, with the English mails of the 28th ultimo, left Aden, at noon, on Monday, and may be expected to arrive in Bombay, at 6 a. m., on Saturday. The Oriental, which communicated at Aden with the P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Oceana, brings the following passengers:—

From London—Mr. B. W. Fleming, Mr. F. Field, Surg.-Capt. W. H. W. Elliot, Mr. H. Wright, Mr. J. R. C. Williams, Major Oswald, Mr. G. E. I. Perry, Mr. and Mrs. Crighton, Mr. D. L. Francis, Miss Mackenzie, Mr. Etchells, Mr. John Boyde, Mr. and Miss Rushton, and Dr. Perkins.

From Brindisi.—Mr. M. Arundell, Major G. M. Porter, Mr. and Mrs. F. C. Crawford, Capt. R. St. C. Lecky, Mr. J. P. Greene, Mr. and Mrs. Conybeare, Miss Wilson, Mr. R. Love, Major G. F. Francis, Capt. F. Maduit, Colonel E. S. Ludlow, Mr. C. J. Weir, Mr. G. J. Arbuthnot, Mr. L. Tomkins, Capt. L. Graham, Mr. Turner, Mr. A. A. Mackay, Mr. C. A. Thakor, Mr. C. H. Setalvad, Major C. F. E. Metcalfe, Mr. J. Cardman, and Mr. G. P. Symes-Scott.

THE DONGRI STREET CATASTROPHE.

Mr. Allan F. Turner, the coroner, resumed the adjourned inquiry yesterday afternoon, at the morgue, regarding the circumstances attaching to the deaths of three women, named Janbai, Rahimatbai, and Sakeena and three men, named Mahomed Soomar, Abdulla Allibhoy, and Allibhoy Ebrahim, all of whom were buried alive under the *debris* of three houses, which collapsed on the morning of the 24th ultimo, at Nowroji Hill, Dongree. Mr. Hormusji Muncherji Chichgar, of Messrs Nanu and Hormusji, appeared for Mr. Baloobhai Janmahomed, the owner of one of the fallen houses, and Mr. Abdulla M. Dharamsey represented the other owner, Mr. Karrimbhoy Ebrahim. Superintendent Sweeney, with whom was Inspector George, watched the inquiry on behalf of the police. The following evidence was recorded:—

Hassum Hoosein, a domestic servant, examined by the coroner, said that he was in the service of the deceased Mahomed Soomar, who lived on the second storey of the house, at Doongri Street, which fell down. The deceased's mother-in-law, named Soonabai, and daughter-in-law Fatma, and a boy, named Goolam Hoosein lived there. On the 25th ultimo, at about half-past 5 o'clock in the morning, witness' mother told him to put a lota of water in a bath-room, and she went into the room. Immediately afterwards the back portion of the house collapsed, and he fell on to some beams. He got up and having climbed up a wall, got into the dewankhana and brought down Soonabai, Fatmabai, and Goolam Hoosein, who was about seven years of age. Witness took them down by the staircase in the front portion of the house, and gave information to a police sepoy on the Dongri Road, and then went to the back of the house to look for his master, when he found that the back portions of the other houses had also fallen. Witness, the police, and others were engaged in removing the *debris*, and witness pointed out to the police the spot where the privy was and at about 3 p.m, the body of his master Mahomed Soomar was recovered. He was then dead.

To Mr. Chichgar.—He heard a crash when the house collapsed. The house in which his master lived was the first one to collapse. Witness did not hear any cries, when he went to search for his master.

To Mr. Dharamsey.—Witness was very much terrified, when the house fell down. All his attention was engrossed on rescuing the two ladies and the boy, and searching for his master. He did not notice the other two houses when his master's house collapsed. At first witness thought that his master's house had only collapsed, but when he went to the rear to search for his master, he saw that two other houses had also fallen.

Mr. Muncherji Cowasji Murzban, Executive Engineer of the Bombay Municipality, said.—At about 7 o'clock, on the morning of Monday the 24th of June, 1895, I received intimation that two houses had fallen down in Dongri Street. I immediately repaired to the spot and there found the debris of the back portions of three houses, one of which was said to belong to Mr. Karimbhai Ebrahim, the other to Mr. Bhaloobhai Jan Mahomed, and the third to Mr. Marotee Tookaram. I was informed that six or eight persons were buried in the ruins of these three houses. The debris covered an area of about 1,200 square feet, and its height varied from about 3 feet to 20 feet. When I went to the spot, I saw Mr. Sweeney, Mr. George, Mr. Merchant and other police officers, also Mr. Ringrow and Mr. Viegas, Municipal Inspectors, with a number of Municipal Health and Road Department coolies and Fire Brigade men employed in removing the debris, with a view to extricate the bodies of the persons who were said to be buried in it. I immediately ordered a gang of 50 more coolies of the Road Department, with a maistri a muccadum and an inspector of the Ward, to be present. These coolies also arrived immediately on the spot with pickaxes, powra's, crowbars and ropes. Shortly afterwards, with the help of the police officers and the Fire Brigade men, one of the bodies *viz.* that of a Hindoo (Ghatee) woman, named Jaibai, was recovered amongst the debris behind Mr. Marooti's house. The Fire Brigade men then left, and the work of the removal of the debris was continued by the Road and Health Department coolies, under the superintendence of their muccadum, maistry, and two inspectors, the whole of them being under the immediate orders of Mr. Pundlik Ganesh, the Divisional Superintendent of the Streets and Buildings' branch of my department. Mr James, Drainage Engineer, also came there at about 9 o'clock. On his arrival, I left the place for about an hour. On my return, Mr. Pundlik was relieved for about an hour, during which period, Mr. James and I remained on the spot. Before 10-30 a.m., the bodies of two Khoja women, Rahimatbai and Sakeena, were extricated by our men, in addition to the Ghatee woman above mentioned. At 1. p.m. the morning party of working coolies were relieved, and a fresh batch of 67 Road Department coolies were employed. Mr. James and I left at that hour, leaving Mr. Pundlik, Divisional Superintendent, and Mr. Chiley, Chief Inspecter of Drains, in charge of the men, with instructions to have the debris removed from the places, where the remaining bodies were said to be buried, and to see that it was done in such a way as not to mutilate or hack the bodies, in the process of removal, and also to watch the overhanging portions of the fallen houses, so that no injury might be done to the working party. I went to the place again in the evening at 6 o'clock, when it was reported to me that at about 1-30 p.m. one more body, *viz.* that of a Khoja man, had been found and that there was no trace of any more bodies, although a large quantity of the fallen material had been removed. At 7 p.m., I considered it advisable to close the work, as it was in my opinion (in which Mr. Pundlik and the Inspectors concurred) dangerous to make the men work there in the dark, as several portions of the buildings were still in a falling state. I have read in some of the papers, that one Mr. Seager had applied at 6 p.m. on the first day to the Municipal people, for the use of their pickaxes and shovels, which was refused. I was on the spot until 7-30 p.m., and no one ever applied to me for these tools. At 6 a.m., on the following day a gang of 50 Road Department coolies resumed work under Mr. Pundlik's superintendence. I was there shortly afterwards. I gave the same instructions to Mr. Pundlik as the day before and then left. I have since examined the condition of the fallen portions of the houses, with the following result:—House No. 611-613 Dongri Street, belonging to Mr. Currimbhoy Ebrahim. This house measures about 60 feet in length and about 17 feet in width. About two-thirds of the house have entirely fallen down with the exception of a portion of a wall on the north side; the rest is still standing. The building consisted of a ground and four upper stories. It appears that an excavation was made on the ground-floor to a depth of 3' 6" below plinth level, a portion of which has been repacked with stone. The posts on the ground-floor are comparatively new, and many of them are still standing in their positions. A completely decayed beam (which has been boxed up by planks about 3" thick on both sides and at the bottom by a plank 1" thick and painted evidently with a view to conceal its condition) has been found. This beam appears to have been in the place marked g—h on the plan. The ends of this beam had completely gone so that practically the floor, at this place was entirely unsupported. It is very probable that this beam gave way first, bringing down with it the three bays on the west and one bay on the east, portions of the woodwork of which were also more or less rotten. The ends of the beam, buried in masonry) at the eastern extremity of the house, that is to say, the beam over the external wall, on the east side, are also slightly rotten but not completely so. From the remnants of the posts now found among the debris, it appears that some, if not all, the posts in the south wall, were also either partially or entirely rotten, but their exposed sides were sound and painted. Some of the joists and the planking of different floors appear to have been sound, but some of the joists were rotten. The posts of the upper floors, appear also to be sound, but the lower end of the one immediately above the rotten boxed up beam, alluded to above, is rotten. The masonry work was in good condition and the mortar also good. No opinion can be given as regards the roof, as it has entirely fallen down, but it appears to have been constructed in the old style, with plates from wall to wall, without trusses. House No. 697-609 Dongri Street, belongs to Bhalcobbai Jan Mahomed.—The construction of Mr. Bhaloobhai's house is nearly the same, as that of Mr. Curriambboy's house. The ends concealed in the walls of all the beams now seen are completely rotten. The exposed faces of two beams, one supporting a portion of the first floor and the other supporting a portion of the second floor, are lined with planks, evidently with a view to hide the rotten condition of those beams. This house consisted of a ground and three upper storeys. The posts in the walls are mostly round timber of small dimensions and are completely decayed. The condition of the joists of this house is about the same as that of Mr. Currimbhoy's house. The masonry is fairly good. House No. 1-2, Nowrojee Hill, 1st Row, belongs to Mr. Marootee Tookaram.—This was a small house of inferior description, but was not in a falling condition. This house consisted of a ground-floor and an upper floor. The fall of the two houses in the rear brought down with it a portion of this house and shook and weakened the remainder. I cannot say when these three houses or any of them were erected. My department, as far as I am aware, had not served the owners of any of those houses before the 24th ultimo, with notices of their being in a dilapidated state. In my opinion the excavation on the ground floor of Mr. Currimbhoy's house was not the direct cause of the falling of the house, but it may have accelerated it. I have only examined the excavation to a length of ten feet. Even if I found it extended the whole length of the house, I would still be of opinion that it was not the direct cause of the falling of the house, as the ground floor posts on the north side are still standing. I think the excavation accelerated the fall, because the excavation probably loosened the posts at their basis on the south side. The posts on the ground floor on the north side are still intact. I consider that it was under the circumstances dangerous to make the excavation in the manner it was done. It was not necessary under the Municipal Act to give notice for excavation. The places where the deceased Abdulla Allibhoy and Allibhoy Ebrahim were found were pointed out to me on the following day. They were about eight feet apart. The height of the debris at this spot on the first day was from 15 to 20 feet. I don't think there was any possibility on the first day of these men's bodies being recovered alive, when I gave over work at 7 p.m. When a house is found in a dangerous condition then the building department of the Municipality give notice to the owner of the house to pull it down, or repair it as may be found necessary, and in the event of the owner failing to do so the Municipality does it, but under the existing law the duty of removing the debris of fallen houses or of removing the dead bodies of persons killed by falling house, does not devolve on the building department of the Municipality. The building department however does it, assisted by the police, in emergent cases, *i.e.*, where life is in danger, or a public road is obstructed. In this particular case it was dangerous for our men to work after dark. I did not return to the premises on the second day after I left in the early morning.

Mr. Charles C. James, Engineer in the Drainage Department, of the Bombay Municipality, said: On the 14th ultimo on receiving a report that two houses had collapsed, and that several persons were buried under the debris, I went to Dongri Street at 8-30 a.m. I saw that the rear portion of three houses had fallen. Mr. Murzban and Mr. Pundlik were present, and there was also a large gang of coolies at work, removing the debris with the assistance of the police. At 10 a.m. the body of [illegible] was recovered, and about 11-30 a.m. the body of Sakeena was recovered. I was also present when the body of Mahomed Soomar was found at 1 p.m.. The work was being expeditiously carried out. I left at 1-30 p.m. with Mr. Murzban. I did not return that day or the next. From what I saw of the premises when I left at 1-30 p.m., I would have considered it very dangerous to work that night. The north wall might have fallen at any time especially if it rained. There would be no indications at night such as crumbling and cracking of plaster, which indicate a movement in the wall. Besides the danger for the north wall there were overhanging beams, doors, and window frames, any of which might have fallen from wind or other circumstances. If I had been in charge of the gang of coolies, I would have withdrawn them after dark as Mr. Murzban did. The north wall could have been strutted and so made safe for the coolies to work at night, had it been possible to do it in the time. It would have taken about three days to have strutted the wall. It was about fifty-six feet in height. The spots on exhibit B indicated in red ink with the numbers 5 and 6 are the spots, where I was told the bodies of the two deceased named Abdulla Allibhoy and Allibhoy Ebrahim were found. The height of the debris on those spots on the first day when I left the premises, was certainly fifteen feet and I do not think that it was possible for either of these men to be alive after the collapse of the house. I believe their deaths must have been instantaneous. Even if they had not been killed instantaneously death would have ensued in about an hour from suffocation. If the north wall had not been dangerous and if there had been no overhanging doors, beams and window frames, I would have allowed the coolies if I had been in charge to continue the search for the bodies, after dark, notwithstanding that life was extinct. The Executive Engineer of the Municipality having intimated that it would be dangerous to allow people to work on the premises after dark it would have been wrong on the part of the police to allow others to do so. I produce a rough sketch, showing the state of the houses after the removal of the dangerous parts of the north wall. The sketch faithfully represents some of the overhanging doors, post and beams as they appear on the 24th ultimo.

During the enquiry Mr. J. W. Seager appeared before the coroner and volunteered to give his evidence.

The coroner informed Mr. Seager that his evidence would be taken at the next hearing.

At this stage the enquiry was adjourned to Tuesday next, the 16th instant, at 2-30 p.m., at the morgue.

BOMBAY YARNS IN CHINA.

Messrs. Framjee Hormusjee and Co.'s Cotton circulars dated Hongkong, June 19, says:—A more than average amount of activity was noticeable in the market during the past fortnight, and almost all the counts were fairly and proportionately sought for at a rise of about $¼ to $1. About 8,000 bales have been the total off-take consisting of about

		dolrs.		dolrs.
2,000 bales of No. 20	sold at	78	to	85
1,300 " " 16	"	72	to	80
1,300 " " 12	"	65	to	74½
2,500 " " 10	"	63½	to	71½ and 76½
300 " " 8-6	"	58	to	65 and 68½

leaving unsold stock, after taking in 9,300 bales arrived during the period, at the point of about 36,000 bales, made up of about 11,000 bales of No. 20—11,000 of 16—2,000 of 12—11,000 of No. 10—and of 1,000 of Nos. 8-6. The present importations taken exclusive of arrivals expected per Adour to-day, though not very heavy, might have proved sufficient for a deterioration in values, but firmer news from Bombay and from the Northern markets strengthened the hands of holders who even at a rise in exchange quitted only on realization of full values, so there was all along nothing like a very heavy list on any side, and the even and steady tenour of the market goes further to indicate a significant expansion of inquiry, if not also so very much of values as well, in the immediate future. The only obstacle to the present fair out-look is the scantiness of clearances which are not at all commensurate with the damand, and may possibly prove the cross sinister later on.

In Shanghai, owing to receipt of favourable advices from the country markets, a good deal of inquiry both legitimate and speculative was experienced, resulting in sales of about 7,000 bales consisting of 3,000 of No. 20—2,600 of No. 16—and of 1,500 of No. 10 at a rise of Tl. 1 to 1½ in Nos. 20 and 16, and of Tl. ½ to 1 in No. 10. It is expected that this latter count at present taken for Tientsin and Chefoo might find further favour as soon as the New-chang market would be completely open on its evacuation by the Japanese. No. 20 which is largely consumed by Szechuen was relatively not so much inquired for owing to anti-foreign disturbances thereabouts but, on their suppression, an increased demand for this count is also looked for. Unsold stocks are estimated at about 14,000 bales. Exchange on India has been advised at Rs. 267¼ wire and 268 post.

In Japan there is very little doing and No. 20 is nominally quoted at $82. Local spinners are ready sellers under pressure of heavy holdings, but there are very few purchasers in the market. Exchange on India has been advised at Rs. 192.

A LIGHT-HOUSE-KEEPER IN A FIX.

Henceforward the word "oyster" cannot but have sinister associations for Mr. Crinall, European light-keeper at Oyster Island light-house. This gentleman ate some oysters on or about the 19th of March last, and was apparently poisoned by them. He became seriously ill, and signalled for assistance: unfortunately none of his signals were observed from Savage Island, as they ought to have been, owing to the careless out-look kept at that place. For a whole fortnight Mr. Crinall, who was in a critical state, continued his efforts. He signalled the British Indian steamer Kasara, but no notice was taken. Finally Sub-Lieutenant Balfour, who was in charge of the Government launches Constance and Dryad *en route* to Akyab from Chittagong, noticed the distress of the light-keeper, and reported the matter at Akyab. A boat with a medical officer was at once despatched to the light-house, and Mr. Crinall was brought off and sent to hospital. Mr. Cox, whose place Mr. Crinall had been temporarily occupying, was obliged to return forthwith from leave. The serang and crew at Savage Island will be severely punished for their carelessness. At the Algauda light-house the assistant light-keeper was attacked by beri-beri a few day after his arrival, and had to be taken off, the light-keeper being left without any assistance. These cases point to the necessity of having a spare European light-keeper on the Burma establishment.—*Englishman.*

Unfortunately in Hongkong there have been almost daily deaths from plague. Six deaths are recorded since the 14th June, and there are three cases in the Kennedy Town Hospital. All the cases come from the Western District, chiefly in disgustingly filthy houses in Heung Lane where the occupiers were the collectors of putrid bones and other refuse. The plague lingers on in Macao. It is a fact worth noticing that up to the present time none of the Hongkong patients have recovered.

CRICKET.

TELEGRAPH C. C. VS. ROYAL INDIAN MARINE.

A match between the above teams was played on the Cooperage, on Saturday last, and ended in a win for the former by 26 runs on the 1st innings. The following is the full score:—

THE TELEGRAPH C. C.

1st Innings.		2nd Innings.	
Wells, b Arria	6	l b w Vines	0
Perkins, c and b Douglas	0	b Arria	1
De Young, b Arria	3	b Arria	0
Netscher, b Arria	6	l b w Vines	9
Page, b Taylor	14	b Arria	0
Jones, b Arria	0	c and b Arria	1
Barry, b Arria	2	not out	11
Pote, run out	17	st Barucha, b Vines	4
Pitcher, b Arria	12	not out	20
Chitts, c Holland, b Arria	5	did not bat	0
Mackinnon, not out	0		
Byes	10	Byes	2
Total	75	Total	48

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	B	R	M	W	B	R	M	W
Douglas	50	20	5	1	5	2	0	0
B Arria	81	13	6	7	45	15	1	4
Vines	10	11	0	0	35	29	0	3
Barucha	10	9	0	1	0	0	0	0
Taylor	10	12	0	1	0	0	0	0

ROYAL INDIAN MARINE.
1st Innings.

Captain Holland, c Pote, b Pitcher	10
J Barucha, b Wells	9
Engineer Taylor, b Pitcher	0
Sub-Lieut Vines, b Pitcher	2
Lieut Grimston, run out	3
Sub-Lieut Lagenbye, b Wells	0
Sub-Lieut de Burgh, b de Young	18
B Arria, not out	4
Lieut Rowand, b de Young	1
Sub-Lieut Douglas, run out	0
Sub-Lieut Henley, b Pitcher	1
Byes	1
Total	49

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	B	R	M	W
De Young	45	22	9	3
Netcne	20	6	0	0
Pitcher	36	7	3	5
Wells	15	13	0	2

Y. M. C. A. VS. ISLAM GYMKHANA.

The above match was played on Saturday, on the Wellington ground, and resulted in a victory for the visitors by 28 runs. For the Islam Gymkhana Abban batted very well for his 35 not out, and for the Y. M. C. A. Lynn bowled with great success, taking 8 wickets for 28 runs only. The following is the complete score:—

Y. M. C. A.

1st Innings.		2nd Innings.	
S Lynn, st Mirza, b Tyebji	8	not out	21
C H V Bailey, b Abban	4	b Abban	8
O Brown, run out	0	b Sk Hussein	0
A L Smith, b Sk Hussein	11	b Sk Hussein	0
C J Spalding, b Tyebjee	0	not out	0
T Greene, b Tyabjee	4	b Sk Hussein	2
W T Court, l-b-w b Abban	0	b Sk Hussein	0
Hepworth, b Sk Hussein	5	c Abban, b Mirza	3
E Simmons, b Tyebjee	0	did not bat	
F H O Sherman, not out	7	b Abban	5
G H Whitehead, b Sk Hussein	0	b Sk Hussein	0
Extras	11	Extras	6
Total	50	Total	45

ISLAM GYMKHANA.

M A Mirza, b Lynn	0
S C Tyebjee, b Court	7
Abba, not out	35
A N Tyebjee, c Whitehead, b Lynn	6
H C Tyebjee, b Lynn	7
E Rahmintaloo, c and b Lynn	0
Dawood Nansee, b Lynn	4
Abban, b Lynn	5
Salabhan, b Lynn	0
Sk Hussein, b Lynn	0
D Ebrahim, b Sherman	1
Extras	13
Total	78

ISLAM GYMKHANA VS. INDO-PORTUGUESE C. C.

ISLAM GYMKHANA.

M A Mirza, c De Souza Costa	2
H C Tyabjee not out	57
A N Tyabjee, l-b-w, Sequera b	16
Daood Nenai, c Silva, b Costa	16
M B Kazhani, c out, b Costa	8
Abban, c Silva, b Lobo	0
S C Tyabjee, b Costa	3
Ibrahim Rahimtoola, c De Costa, b Lobo	4
Sheriff Dewjee, run out	3
Abdoolkader A Tyeb, run out	2
Shaikh Hoosein, to bat	
Extra	1
Total	112

INDO-PORTUGUESE C. C.

J De Costa, b A N Tyabjee	0
A De Mello, c M B Kazrani, b A N Tyabjee	4
A De Silva, c S Dewjee, b A N Tyabjee	3
L Siquira, c out, b A N Tyabjee	2
C De Souza, st M A Mirza, b A N Tyabjee	7
F A De Mello, st M A Mirza, b A N Tyabjee	0
H De Souza, b A N Tyabjee	0
L Rodrige, st M A Mirza, b A N Tyabjee	12
N Lobo, b Abban	1
B Dias, not out	0
J M Pinto, c Abdulkader, b Abban	0
Extras	3
Total	32

PARSEE GYMKHANA VS. SIR J. J. P. B. INSTITUTION C. CLUB.

This match was played, on Sunday last, on the ground of the former, and resulted in an easy win for the Sir J. J. Club by 94 runs. Neither of the teams were represented at their full strength. The Gymkhana could not secure the services of Messrs. Spencer, Mistry, Mody and Ayrton, while the Sir J. J. men had to do without Messrs. Engineer, Chinoy, Bharucha and Arya. The visitors going in first, knocked up a beautiful 201 with only 5 wickets down, despite the efforts of the Gymkhana bowlers, and at this stage declared their innings closed, giving full two hours to their opponents. Messrs. D. Guard, Ranji, E. Gazdar and Randelia played in their best form, contributing 65 (not out), 45, 35 and 18 runs, respectively. The Gymkhana now took their stand at the wickets, and began very well, since Mr. D. F. Dubash, ably assisted by E. N. Daver, carried the score to 79 runs for 1 wicket only. But the latter, after having made 38, was soon held beautifully on the long field by Mr. Khajotia with one hand just near the boundary. Mr. Dubash also was soon caught in the slips when he had contributed 38. The remaining men failed to do anything, and the Gymkhana innings closed for 108 runs, thus leaving their opponents victorious by 94 runs. B. Wacha, one of the present pupils of the institution, took 3 wickets for 10 runs only, while Bhaimoonsy captured the same number of wickets for 18 runs.

A cricket match was played on Saturday, at the Esplanade, between A. Da Silva's School Cricket Club and Dadabhoy Nowroji C. Club, and the result was in favour of Da Silva's School, by 11 wickets and 48 runs.

SPORT IN ENGLAND.

THE JULY STAKES.

The July Stakes of 50 sovs. each, 30 ft.; for two-year-olds; colts 9st., fillies 8st. 11lbs., the owner of the second horse to receive 100 sovs. out of the stakes, and the third to save his stakes. New T. Y. C. 51 subs Closed July 24th, 1894.

Duke of Westminster's br c Labrador, by Sheen—Ornament	M. Cannon	1
Mr. L. de Rothschild's b c Galeazzo, by Galopin—Eira	T. Loates	2
H. R. H. the Prince of Wales' br f Thais, by St. Serf—Poetry	T. J. Calder	3
Mr. R. H. Combe's b c Dynamo, by Peter—Electric Light		0
Mr. Winter's b c Bruntwood, by Galopin—Maid Marian		0
Mr. Douglas Baird's b or br c Champ-Fleurie, by Springfield—Fleur de Marie		0
Duke of Portland's b c his Reverence, by St. Simon—Miss Middlewick		0
Lord Rosebery's ch c Berkeley, by Barcaldine—Argument		0
Prince Soltykoff's br c Aureus, by Gold—Light of Other Days		0

(Winner trained by J. Porter, Kingsclere, Hants.) Betting: 2 to 1 against Thais. 3 to 1 against Galeazzo. 6 to 1 against Labrador. Won by a neck; same between second and third.

THE PRINCESS OF WALES' STAKES.

The Princess of Wales' Stakes of 10,000 sovs., the second horse to receive 500 sovs., the third 200 sovs., the nominator of the winner 400 sovs., and the nominator of the second 200 sovs. out of the stakes; for three and four year-olds; three-year-olds to carry 8st. 7lbs., four 9st. 5lbs., mares and geldings allowed 3lbs.; those out of untried mares allowed 3lbs, if claimed at the time of naming, and maidens allowed 5lbs.; allowances accumulative; any winner (handicaps and selling races excepted) of 500 sovs. to carry 3lbs., of 1,000 sovs. 6lbs., of 3,000 sovs. 9lbs or of the Grand Prix de Paris, the Derby, St. Leger, or Newmarket Stakes 12lbs', extra. Bunbury Mile, 187 subs., 32 of whom pay 10 sovs. each; 2 entries corrected on payment of fine. Closed 13th September 1892.

Sir Frederick Johnstone's, b c Le Var, by Isonomy—Marguerite, 3 years, M. Cannon	1
Mr. L de Rothschild's br f Utica, by St. Simon—Biserta, 3 years, F. Finlay	2
Lord Ellesmere's ch f None the Wiser, by Wisdom—Corrie Roy, 4 years, F. Webb	3
Lord Durham's b c Son o' Mine, by Isonomy—Alibech, 4 years	4
Prince Soltykoff's b c Speed, by Hampton—Lucetta, 4 years	5
Gen. Owen Williams' b r c Priestholme, by Senanus—Legacy, 4 years	6
Lord Rosebery's b c Sir Visto, by Barcaldine—Vista, 3 years	7
Mr. A. M. Singer's b c Missal, by Hermit—Dart, 4 years	8
Mr. A. W. Cox's b f Choice by Galopin—Selection, 3 years	9
Mr T. Cannon's ch c Garlogs, by Melanion—Reine Blanche, 3 years	10
Sir J. Miller's ch c Champs D'Or, by Bend Or—Recovery, 3 years	11

(Winner trained J. Porter, Kingsclere, Hants.) Betting:—6 to 5 on Le Var. 10 to 1 against None the Wiser. 20 to 1 against Utica. Won by a length; a neck between second and third.—*Asian.*

THIRD CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

THE MURDER AT BHAT BAZAR.

Yesterday, at the Bombay Criminal Sessions, before the Hon. Mr. Justice Candy, who had resumed work after his recent illness, and a Special Jury, Madowjee Karra, a Lohana, was charged with having, on the 13th April last, committed murder by causing the death of a man, named Premjee Vishram, at his house, at Bhat Bazar, Mandvie Bunder. The Hon. Mr. Macpherson, acting Advocate-General, with Mr. M. R. Jardine, instructed by the Public Prosecutor, appeared for the Crown. Mr. Kirkpatrick, instructed by Messrs. Matheothai and Jamietram, appeared for the defence.

Mr. Kirkpatrick at the outset asked, under section 275 of the Criminal Procedure Code, for a majority of the jury to be composed of persons who were neither Europeans nor Americans.

The Judge said the section referred to applied to proceedings before a Court of Sessions; and that there was a distinction between such courts and the High Court.

Mr. Macpherson submitted that the learned counsel for the defence was not entitled to press the point he had raised, but he could gain his object by challenging the jurors.

After several challenges, the following gentlemen were empannelled upon the

SPECIAL JURY.

Mr. W. A. Chambers, foreman.

Mr. Ardasir S. F. Patel	Mr. A. B. Earl.
" Anandrao N. Vasudeo	" Purshotum Vishnu.
" S. Macnaughten	" Fatehali Shaik Ahmed.
" Henry Solomon	" Hormusjee Eduljee Bamjee.

The Hon. Mr. Macpherson, in addressing the jury, briefly stated the facts of the case. The story was not a long one, and its outline which he proposed to lay before the jury, would be no more than an outline, because he would have the opportunity of addressing the jury again at the close of the case. His experience had taught him that observations on the evidence could always be addressed to the jury with greater confidence and weight after the witnesses had been examined before the court. Having read the section of the Penal Code defining murder, the learned Advocate said it would be for the jury to decide upon the evidence whether they thought that the crime committed was that of murder or of culpable homicide not amounting to murder. The offence was committed on Saturday, the 13th April last. The prisoner was a goldsmith by caste and occupation, and had been living for about a month with his wife, named Jivi, a witness in the case, and their little boy, on the third floor of a house in Dongree Street, near the Bhat Bazar, in the neighbourhood of the Khoja Jamatkhana. In another room, on the same floor, lived the deceased, a Lohana by caste, his wife and children at the time having gone to their native country. On the morning in question, the prisoner seemingly did not feel well, and did not go to work; and his wife, according to the statements she had made before the coroner and the magistrate, if she adhered to them, would state that, on the preceding day, she had given him some information which was calculated to upset him, as the information was to the effect that Premjee, the deceased, had made improper overtures to her during his (the accused's) absence. The apparent inference, therefore, was that the prisoner had brooded over the matter, and went out in the morning, returning home about 2 o'clock. Not very long afterwards, the deceased came upstairs, and when he was near the door of his room, the accused rushed upon him and stabbed him with a knife. As to whether the prisoner's wife saw the knife in question, there were some discrepancies in her statements before the coroner and the magistrate.

Mr. Kirkpatrick submitted that the statements made before the coroner should not be referred to.

Mr. Macpherson remarked he would not do so, as he would be the last person to refer to anything which, in the opinion of his learned friend, was likely to prejudice his client's case. The learned Advocate would, however, remind the jury that discrepancies would be found in Jivi's evidence, but they were attributable to the woman's desire to say as little as she could to prejudice her husband. Jivi, the accused's wife, was fortunately not the only witness of the matter, as another woman, living on the same floor, would state that she saw the assault. In regard to the knife, however, the prosecution were not able to state whence it came. The prisoner's wife, on her husband stabbing the deceased, rushed downstairs; and soon afterwards the prisoner ran out into the street with cuts on his hands and body, and told a police sepoy that he had been assaulted by a Lohana. He was taken back to the house where the dead body of Premjee was found at the foot of the staircase, leading to the third floor, down which it had fallen, it being the apparent object of the accused to show that he had been assaulted by the deceased. With that object, it was alleged, he had left the knife near the deceased's body. Mr. Macpherson urged that, on the evidence, there would be no ground for supposing that the accused had received provocation, but that the jury would come to the conclusion that he had committed the murder wilfully and after premeditation.

Among the witnesses called for the prosecution was Jivi, the prisoner's wife, who said she saw her husband, another man, and the deceased struggling together at the top of the staircase, but could not say in whose hand the knife was. She had made that statement before the coroner, and had told him that the deceased had made improper overtures to her. The deceased had in reality been joking with her, but the police had compelled her to make the statements she had made before the coroner and the magistrate. Her husband had gone to the deceased's room early in the morning, but he did not come out in an angry mood, although the witness had told the coroner he did. Another witness, a female, living in an adjoining room, said she saw the accused rush on the deceased with the open knife in his hand and stab the deceased, whose body afterwards fell down to the bottom of the staircase. Dr. Sidney Smith, surgeon to the coroner, stated that he saw sixteen distinct wounds on the body of the deceased, and that one wound in the liver was the chief cause of death. In cross-examination, the doctor said that, if the deceased had fallen down the stairs holding the knife in his hand, and fell on the knife, the wound could have been inflicted in that manner. The wound in the liver was the only fatal one.

Mr. Macpherson then summed up the evidence for the prosecution. It was but natural, he said, that Jivi should try to minimise the statements she had made against her husband before the coroner. It was natural for persons in her position to blame the police for having compelled her to make those statements; but the police witnesses had not at all been cross-examined by his learned friend on the point; and Mr. Macpherson asked the jury to infer that the police had nothing to do with the tutoring or coercing the witness. The jury would consider Jivi's evidence quite apart from any allegations she had made against the police. The learned counsel argued that the plea of grave and sudden provocation would not avail the prisoner in this case, for the jury would see there had been a long interval between his being informed of the improper overtures made by the deceased to his wife and his killing the latter. The learned Advocate did not think the jury would hold that a third man was present when the assault was committed, or that the deceased had assaulted the accused, because the latter had no occasion to leave his room except to attack the deceased. Mr. Macpherson did not think it was possible for the deceased to have fallen downstairs, and yet to have retained hold of the knife which it was suggested he held in his hand.

Mr. Kirkpatrick, in addressing the jury for the defence, submitted that the evidence for the prosecution must fail to satisfy the jury that the prisoner had inflicted the blow that had caused Premjee's death. It would be quite unsafe to rely upon the miscellaneous statements made before the coroner, as the coroner's enquiries were often of a hurried character. The evidence of Jivi before the coroner should be discarded altogether, and the case should be decided on the evidence she gave at the trial here. The position of the wounds on the deceased, Mr. Kirkpatrick contended, were not such as to lead to the belief that they were inflicted by the prisoner, while it was apparent that, on one occasion at least, the deceased had the knife in his own hand. It was quite unlikely that, if the prisoner had committed the murder, he himself would go up to the police and fetch them to where the dead body was lying. If he had been attacked, as he said he had been, the prisoner was justified in using the right of private defence, and even in killing his assailant to save himself.

His lordship, in charging the jury, said the first question for the jury to determine was, whose was the hand that caused the fatal wound on the body of the deceased? The theory of the prosecution was that it was the accused who assaulted the deceased and caused the wounds. It was not denied that the accused had cause to be angry with the deceased on account of his wife; and that he was present at the time the assault was committed. His lordship said that a woman, named Bachoobai, was present there the whole time, and saw what occurred; and his lordship, having read her evidence to the jury, said he saw no reason why it should not be credited. As to the accused wife's evidence it was stated that the police had coerced her to give the evidence she had given before the coroner, but his lordship remarked that there was not a rag of evidence to show that the police had not acted except in a proper manner in this case. The accused had chosen, when questioned by the court, to give no explanation, but to leave his case in the hands of his counsel, and although no inference was to be drawn from the circumstance to his disadvantage, yet it was to be noticed that there was no explanation by the accused on the record to show how the death occurred. The suggestion that the knife changed hands in the struggle which must have taken place between the accused and the deceased, was a most improbable, if not an impossible, one; and the jury were told to form their own conclusion upon the evidence with regard to it. As the prisoner had been seen committing the assault, it was but natural that he should think it a safe course to go up to the policeman and make a complaint. It was for the accused to prove that he was deprived of the power of self-control. It was clear the accused went out in the morning, which gave him an opportunity to purchase the weapon with which the deed was committed.

The jury, after a short consultation, found the prisoner not guilty of murder, but guilty of culpable homicide not amounting to murder, and not with the intention to kill.

His lordship, in passing sentence, said the jury had taken an extremely lenient view of the case, but, considering the circumstances, his lordship felt it to be his duty to pass a sentence of transportation for ten years.

THE MURDER IN MODY BAY.

Jilloo Goma was charged with having, on the 1st June last, caused the death of Mahadeo Vithoo at a house in Mody Bay. The Hon. Mr. Macpherson, with Mr. Ker-Anderson, instructed by the Public Prosecutor, appeared for the Crown; and Mr. Macleod defended the prisoner. The following gentlemen were empannelled upon the

SPECIAL JURY.

Mr. C. H. Byrne, foreman.

Mr. James Murdock.	Mr. Jehangir M. Chichgar.
" E. Greenwood.	" J. Fowler.
" H. F. Wagstaffe.	" E. F. Allum.
" V. E. Booth.	" Cecil Grey.

The Hon. Mr. Macpherson stated the facts of the case to the jury. On the 1st June last, the deceased and other castemen of his returned from a funeral at Worli about 7-30 p.m., and were bathing at a house in Mody Khana, when the accused abused some of the members of the "panch" of the caste. The deceased, who felt aggrieved at the abuse, enquired of the accused why he used such abuse, where-upon the prisoner abused the deceased also. Angry words passed, and the prisoner rushed upon the deceased and stabbed him with a knife several times. A man, named Rama Bhaghu, went up to the deceased's assistance, when he also was injured. Prisoner then ran away, but was arrested by a policeman. The knife he had used was found in a gutter the same evening. The deceased was taken to the Gocuidas Hospital, where he lingered for some days, and, before his death there, made a declaration to Mr. W. Webb, and identified the prisoner as his assailant. The learned counsel remarked that there was an entire absence of motive for the attack; and he expected it would be shown that the prisoner was under the influence of liquor at the time, which, however, was no excuse in law.

Evidence was then called for the prosecution. At the close of it, the accused, in answer to the court, said the witness Vishnu was his principal enemy, and he had marks on his back of the beating he gave him. Mahadow and Vishnu combined, and wanted to beat him (accused) at Sonapore; and being informed of it by Rama, he did not attend the funeral. He was sitting with his foot against the door of a room when the funeral returned. Mahadow called him (accused) downstairs, and he came down. Mahadow pulled him off the verandah, and he fell down. Mahadow abused him in reference to a woman, a neighbour; and kicked him. All the other persons began to attack him, and he became helpless. In the darkness, somebody brought a knife and gave it to him. He held it in his hand, and waved it above his head. He then went and sat on one side.

Mr. Macpherson then summed up the evidence. If the jury believed the prisoner's statement that he was surrounded and assaulted, and if they disbelived the evidence for the prosecution, it was competent to them to find a verdict of culpable homicide not amounting to murder, supposing that the prisoner caused the injuries on Mahadow with the knife before the court. If, however, the jury believed that the prisoner was drunk and inflicted the injuries on the deceased and Rama, they would be justified in finding him guilty of murder, leaving it to the court to pass such a sentence as his lordship considered just.

Mr. Macleod, in pleading on behalf of the prisoner, said that upon the evidence the jury would have no difficulty in coming to the conclusion that there was no premeditation on the part of the prisoner. There were two stories before the jury—the story told by the witnesses for the prosecution, and the story contained in the prisoner's statement made before the court. It was clear upon the evidence that there was a disturbance, and that angry words passed; and the prisoner's act, whatever view the jury took of it, was committed on the spur of the moment.

His lordship, in summing up the case, said the first question for the consideration of the jury was what caused the death of the deceased; and the next, whether the prisoner inflicted the injuries which resulted in the death of Mahadow Vithu? It was almost clear that the prisoner caused the injuries, and the jury should decide why, and with what intention the prisoner rushed out upon Mahadow and caused the injuries. If they thought that the prisoner had received grave and sudden provocation, they should find him guilty of culpable homicide not amounting to murder.

The jury, after a short consultation, returned a unanimous verdict of guilty of culpable homicide not amounting to murder, and without the intention to kill.

His lordship, in passing sentence, said that considering the use of the knife, he could not pass upon the prisoner a less sentence than that of rigorous imprisonment for three years.

The court adjourned at 6 p.m. until this (Tuesday) morning.

DECCAN ICE COMPANY, LD.

At the final liquidators' meeting of the above company (in liquidation), held yesterday afternoon, at its registered office, Hummum Street, under the presidency of Mr. Merwanji Sorabji Jamsetji, it was agreed that the final accounts of the company, dated the 8th July, 1895, as well as the accounts of the company, signed by the late secretaries and managers, and dated the 18th December, 1893, were approved II. The balance of cash on hand Rs. 304-0-6 was handed to Messrs. C. H. B. Forbes and Co. with authority to pay the balance of rent of Poona factory, bungalow, advertising, and other expenses in connection with the liquidation. III. The books, accounts, and documents of the company and of the liquidators were ordered to remain in charge of Messrs. Forbes and Co. IV. "And the thanks of the shareholders were tendered to the liquidator for the satisfactory way in which the work had been done. V. The Deccan Ice Company was then declared dissolved. A vote of thanks to the chairman terminated the proceedings.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

The following is the Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bombay for the week ending 6th July 1895, compared with the Statement of 29th June, 1895:—

	June 29. Rs.	July 6. Rs.
LIABILITIES.		
Capital	1,00,00,000	1,00,00,000
Reserve Fund	50,00,000	51,00,000
Public Deposits at Head Office	47,72,122	50,39,936
Do. do. at Branches	61,02,097	43,45,472
Other Deposits	3,48,08,181	3,13,28,698
Post Bills	5,797	5,797
Credits, undrawn	21,75,598	24,78,417
Rs.	6,28,63,795	5,82,98,320
ASSETS.		
Government Securities	64,34,513	86,39,387
Other authorised Securities	36,45,500	36,45,500
Credits on Govt. and other authorised Securities	53,66,099	50,91,070
Loans do. do. do.	1,43,54,707	95,03,316
Bills Discounted and purchased	1,31,58,923	1,20,88,840
Dead Stock	3,96,730	3,97,926
Stamps and Stationery	27,358	21,920
Bullion	...	...
Balances with other Banks	5,98,547	11,39,017
Cash	1,85,81,419	1,77,71,344
Rs.	6,28,63,795	5,82,98,320

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.
Bombay, July 7, 1895.
Means of observations at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah	29·702
Temperature of the Air	82·3
Wet Bulb Thermometer	77·4
Dew Point	75·6
Relative humidity of Air	·804
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=10)	9·0
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m. next day)	86·1
Minimum do. do. (read at 8 a.m.)	79·0
General Directions of wind*	WSW, W, WSW.
Movements of Wind in 24 hours*	288
Fall of Rain	0·06
Total fall during month	0·58
" " year	18·57
Additional fall of rain up to 8 a.m. of 8th July	0·02

Rowlands' Macassar Oil prevents hair falling off or turning grey, cleanses it from scurf and dandruff, and makes it beautifully soft, pliable, and glossy. It is the best Brilliantine, contains no mineral ingredients, can be had in a golden colour for fair hair, and is most exquisitely perfumed. Sold by Chemists and Drug Stores. Avoid spurious imitations and buy only Rowlands' Macassar Oil, of 20, Hatton Garden, London.

THE CRISIS IN FORMOSA.

THE JAPANESE AT ANPING.

The big fort at Anping opened fire on June 14th upon the Japanese cruiser Akitsushima. The shots failed to hit the cruiser.

Low Gee, the Black Flag general, has assumed a threatening attitude. The position of the foreigners here is very critical. The steamer Wenchow has been sent to Amoy to wire to the Commodore at Hongkong to send assistance to us at once.

The Wenchow will leave Amoy again for Formosa on Sunday.

H.M.S. Spartan has landed an additional force of marines for the protection of the Foreign residents.

DEPARTURE OF THE RAINBOW.

Hongkong June 15.

We have information to the effect that the Akitsushima visited Anping several days ago, and although she appeared to come within range of the guns of the big fort, no effort was made by the Chinese gunners to find her range—in fact, the caps were never taken off the muzzles of the guns. The Japanese cruiser then proceeded to Takow where she was fired upon but escaped without being hit. She then returned to the vicinity of Anping, taking careful soundings all the way. Apparently she has remained in front of Anping ever since. At the time the Thales left Formosa, the whole of the Chinese officials, including the Taotai, had left the island and the Chinese community had also been very considerably reduced. The General of the Black Flags, Low Gee, had assumed charge of affairs, and professed his determination, notwithstanding the failure of the northern and Cantonese soldiers in North Formosa, to resist the Japanese to the bitter end. He has withdrawn his men from the Takow forts, leaving these fortifications in the hands of men little better than coolies, and thus inviting the Japanese to land in force down there and turn his position. It is just possible, therefore, that the long-expected fight in Formosa is to be realised at last. The Foreign residents in South Formosa were of opinion that the Japanese would not reduce their forces in North Formosa, but would organise an entirely fresh expeditionary force to grapple with the Black Flags.

The Black Flag General has levied a tax upon every Chinaman leaving the island at the Southern ports.

So threatening had the situation become a few days ago, it was decided by the Foreign Consuls to invite the commander of the British cruiser Spartan to land a small party of men to augment the detachments of marines and blue-jackets landed some months ago for the protection of foreigners and foreign interests. This request has evidently been complied with, and upon receipt of a telegraphic message to-day (15th inst.), Commodore Boyes promptly issued orders to the cruiser Rainbow, which had just returned from gunnery practice at Tytam Bay to coal and prepare for emergencies, to keep up steam and proceed at once to Anping to render such assistance as may be required. The Rainbow left at six o'clok, and as she will steam continuously at about 17 knots an hour, she ought to reach her destination about two o'clock tomorrow afternoon. The Rainbow should have returned to Harbour last night, but while at practice yesterday lost a couple of torpedoes, which she was unable to pick up again. She came back about eleven o'clock, and coaling was pushed forward with the utmost alacrity. She has on board the party of marines brought down by her three days ago from Tamsui. The marines are under the command of Captain Brabazon, of the Victor Emanuel, and Captain Shubrick, of the Centurion. Admiral Buller, we understand, has been informed of the situation in South Formosa, and may detach a portion of his squadron to join in the work of protection.

The general impression amongst the foreigners in South Formosa is that the Black Flags will make very little stand before the Japanese, when it comes to actual fighting. However, judging from their sturdy opposition to the French on the south-western borders of China, they may be able to carry on guerilla fighting for some considerable time; and it has been feared all along that the appearance of the Japanese would be the signal for an onslaught upon the Foreigners and their property. Protection is perhaps more urgently needed at Anping and Takow than anywhere else in Formosa, and it will be re-assuring to the whole of the small foreign communities at these ports to know that the British naval authorities have acted so promptly to provide ample protection for them.

Hongkong, June 17.

No further information has been received to-day with regard to the situation in South Formosa, but yesterday several telegrams were received via Amoy, throwing light upon the conduct of the General of the Black Flags and the threatening attitude assumed towards the Foreign residents and the British marines. It will be remembered that a small party of marines was landed at Anping some time ago. The presence of these representatives of foreign prowess does not appear to have been approved of by Liu Yung Fu (or Low Gee, as he is called at Anping), and prior to the despatch of the message to Hongkong for more assistance, Liu Yung Fu said that if the marines were not removed he would be obliged to send a large force to annihilate them. Of course, this order was disregarded, and the Commander of the Spartan, deeming it his duty to succour the foreigners, landed the whole of his available force, which, with the marines sent from Hongkong by the Rainbow, will bring up the total British strength to nearly 200 men.

The Redbreast has gone down to Anping from Tamsui, but will probably be relieved by the Plover as the Redbreast has been ordered back to the East India Station as soon as she can be spared.

There is no confirmation of a rumour that the Japanese had landed a small force south of Takow. The Black Flags are looting and carrying on wanton destruction amongst the native property. Their leader has urged them to make a stand against the Japanese.—"Overland Mail."

ENGLISH INTERESTS IN THE FORMOSA SUGAR TRADE.

The value of sugar exported from Formosa yearly is not less than a hundred million yen. A scheme is on foot among the leading merchants of Osaka and Tokyo to form a large Sugar Refining Company there, when the island has been "de facto" transferred to the Japanese authorities. Their object in this scheme is to take the business from the hands of the Englishmen at Hongkong who now control it. The "Mainichi," from which we take the above information, states on the autority of a merchant, who is well informed regarding affairs in Formosa, that a great difficulty confronts the promoters of the enterprise. Sugar is chiefly produced at Takao and Anping, and the entire yield of those districts has already been bought up by Messrs Jardine, Matheson & Co. and Messrs Butterfield and Swire of Honkong, through their Chinese agent, Chun Wo, and is refined by these two English firms, by whom it is exported to Japan and other countries.

The refining firms have a large capital invested. They advance yearly, through their Chinese agent, the money required by the cultivators of the sugar, just as the Yokohama silk merchants advance their expenses to the rural sericulturists. On this account, the sugar cultivators are entirely within the power of their backers. If the Japanese form a sugar refining company, therefore, they must look for their supply of raw material to the two English firms of Hongkong, and the profit coming out of the chief stable of Formosa would be monopolized by those foreign firms the same as before, while the island has been conquered by Japan. It is entirely impracticable for Japanese capitalists to compete in money matters with English firms. The two English firms in question are not only the practical owners of the land, but it is also doubtful whether the cultivators of sugar legally own the land they work upon. The latter cultivate sugarcane to a large extent upon lands that have no fixed legal owners. In Korea arable ground is invariably attached to houses. In an uncivilized country like Formosa, the land is probably attached to the produce cultivated on it. The Commanderin-chief of Formosa is strongly recommended to make clear the ownership of all cultivated land, and all such land without legal owners should be either made Government property or sold to Japanese. In case of cultivated ground falling into the hands of the English firms of Hongkong or their agent, Chun Wo, Takao and Anping will be nominally Japanese territory while all the profits coming therefrom will be permanently absorbed by Englishmen or Chinese. If the cultivators are made the owners of such lands, Chun Wo and the two English Hongkong firms in question will become the practical owners. It is to be hoped that the Commander-in-chief will fully investigate the question of ownership of all such lands in Formosa, in order that the profits derived therefrom be not lost to Japan.—"Japan Advertiser."

A dispute which will be of great interest in musical quarters is now (a Berlin correspondent says) going on in that German city of the Muses, Weimar. The Grand Duke appointed M. D'Albert, the pianist, conductor of the orchestra of the Court Theatre, although the post, it seems, had been promised to Herr Stavenhagen. When the latter returned from his tour in the United States, he was by order of the Grand Duke, appointed second conductor, without, however, being in any way subordinate to M. D'Albert. The jealousy of the two men, it is said, at once led to quarrels, which found their way into the Press. Herr Stavenhagen published a declaration to the effect that his, position as second conductor did not mean that he was second to M. D'Albert in an artistic respect, whilst the latter in his declaration maintains his superiority, which, he says, "has been conceded to him by contract." If matters stand thus before the two musicians have begun their work, what may one expect later?

THE IMPRISONED MISSIONARIES AT CHENGTU.

A telegram dated Shanghai, June 8, says:—It is a splendid reflection upon the effectiveness and value of European and American diplomacy in China to have another day pass without the dastardly and treacherous government of China vouchsafing one word of explanation or information as to the fate of the forty or fifty French, English and American men, women and children imprisoned in the centre of Szechuen. This is the eleventh day of their incarceration, and how many of them are alive, or what is their fate, are matters of the merest conjecture. No answer has been received to any of the numerous telegrams despatched from here and from Hankow. The flimsy excuse put forward, that the Chinese lines were down between Hankow and Ichang, is we know a fabrication. Telegrams are every day being received here from Ichang and Chungking, and it is the veriest nonsense to ask us to believe that the lines have not been working for eleven days. If there were only one Japanese missionary amongst the imprisoned victims of Chinese official treachery and villainy, we would very soon know all about it, but mere Europeans are nothing in China, and Caucasian diplomacy has no serious metier in Peking. China will be allowed to go on in her old sweet way for all our Minister's care. We have no hesitation in characterising the attitude of the Powers upon this subject as a disgraceful disregard of all that they should most zealously defend. The Ministers concerned apprently think more of getting away to the sea breezes of Chefoo than of portecting the lives and property of their nationals against the hatred and barbarity of the manderins. We had hoped the foreign diplomats had learned a lesson from the Japanese, but it seems that they, like the Chinese themselves, are almost hopeless.

June 10.

No fresh tidings have been received here by the China Inland Mission, regarding the fate of their friends in Chengtu, and all attempts made to communicate with them have been frustrated by the Chinese telegraph Administration, acting under the orders of the manderins. It is nearly a fortnight since the telegram notifying the destruction of the Mission property and the safety (?) of the Missioneries in the Yamen at Chengtu was despatched and naturally the staff here are becoming very anxious as to the fate of their colleagues in distant Szechuen.

A later talegram says:—Information of a very serious nature was received at Shanghai late on Saturday evening by telegram from Hankow. As we mentioned in Friday's issue over a dozen telegrams, official and otherwise, were dispatched during last week to the outraged Missionaries, who are supposed to be protected in the yamens at Chengtu, and as no replies were received it was thought the delay was caused by the temporary interruption of the telegraph wires between Ichang and Hankow. The telegram which arrived on Saturday evening shows the cause to be of a very serious nature. It appears the telegrams sent from Shanghai were stopped at an intermediate station, by order of the Viceroy, who feared if the substance of the telegrams, or their delivery, became known, the populace were in such a condition that riots would immediately break out at Kiukiang, Hankow, and other places up river. The situation of the foreigners up river is therefore critical indeed.

This news is to be relied upon, as it was communicated to us from an official source.—"Mercury."

MESSAGE FROM THE BRITISH MINISTER.

The following telegram was recieved by H. M.'s Consul-General from Sir Nicholas O'Conor, H. M.'s Minister at Peking:—

'Inform the China Association and the Press that I recieved last night a telegram from H.M. Consul at Chungking, dated the 8th inst., stating that so far no lives had been lost but the situation was very grave. Tachow and Kiating had been wrecked and Hsuchou was in danger. I am insisting upon the utmost energy, and holding the officials responsible.

THE VICEROY REFUSES PROTECTION.

A letter received to-day from Chungking contains the following additional particulars:—On 5th of 5th moon (28th May) the mob began to attack the Canadian Protestant Mission. The Mission was looted and burnt to the ground. The English Consul wired to the Viceroy (Liu Pingchang) asking him to protect the foreign property. The Viceroy replied by wire that he could do nothing. The next days, 29th and 30th, the American Mission was attacked. The Chental (General) was present with his soldiers. He had been told that the China Inland Mission was surrounded, and he consequently proceeded to the place with his troops, and then the mob attacked and destroyed the American Mession. I do not know any particulars about the destruction of the French Missions, but if they are destroyed the loss must be immense.'

THE FRENCH MINISTER'S ACTION.

We learn that M. Gerard, the energetic French Minister at Peking, whose represenations on the subject were the first to be made to the Tsungli Yamen, has produced abject terror amongst that obstructive and treacherous body. The Ministers of the Yamen are in a mortal fright and have lost no time in making the usual promises. They undertake to settle the entire question without delay, and in the most complete manner possible. We are also, informed, though not on the same authority as in the case of the foregong statements, that the Viceroy Liu has been held answerable by the Yamen for the proclamation issued by him and of which the French Minister laid copies before the Yamen.

Some of the Protestant Missionaries have left Chungking and are now returning to Hankow.—"Gazette."

HONEY GUIDES.

There is no feathered creature more friendly, or more useful to man in a wild country, than the honey guide, a small bird well known in South Africa. Wild honey is plentiful all over Africa; the honey guide is perfectly well aware of its existence, but in itself is incapable of opening up the rich and luscious store, and, what it most prefers, the grubs found in the comb. It, therefore, having discovered a nest of honey, immediately seeks the aid of some human being—black or white, it cares not the least which. Unlike most small birds, the honey guide seems to have no sort of fear of human beings, and, having found the nearest man, it proceeds, by every means in its power, to attract his attention. Fluttering restlessly about him, the little brown bird utters loudly and shrilly its chiding cry of "chicken chiken, chik churr churr." Every African native knows this invitation perfectly well, and being, like most of us, a great lover of honey, at once follows the honey guide. So soon as it sees the man following, the little bird flutters delightedly through forest and bush, sometimes halting upon a branch to wait for the slow oncoming biped, uttering the while its sharp cry. Very often the native replies to the bird by a curious reassuring whistle, which the little creature seems really to comprehend. At length after a journey, sometimes long, sometimes pleasantly brief for both parties, the honey guide reaches the hollow tree in which the honey is deposited. Its task is done, and upon a tree or bush near it waits the assured result of its labours. The native, meanwhile, with his hatchet or assegai, opens up the nest, and extracts the comb. Usually, he breaks off a piece containing the larvæ which the bird loves, and places it on the ground by way of tribute to his feathered friend. [illegible] will leave a portion of the comb so exposed [illegible] nest that the honey guide can help itself.

It was for a long time supposed that this most singular habit was the result of the bird's intense desire to taste honey. It is now abundantly clear that the little creature is far fonder of the grubs than the honey. It will eat, no doubt, some honey at times, but its real object in inviting mankind to its assistance is to secure the much-prized larvæ.

There are three or four honey guides well known in South Africa. Of these two, "Indicator major" and "indicator minor" are best known as "guides." The former, a brownish bird with a touch of yellow upon the forehead, and with the chin, throat, and neck yellow, measures some 7 inches in length. The latter, also a yellowish-brown bird, is only some five or six inches long. All the honey guides are classed among the cuckoo family, and have the well-known cuckoo habit of laying their whitish eggs in the nests of other birds—woodpeckers for choice. They have short bills, broad at the base, and, for their size, long and pointed wings.

The lesser honey guide is, for its diminutive size, a fierce little creature, attacking and devouring, as do all its fellows, the wild bees. It even kills and eats birds, at least as big as itself, upon occasion. Sometimes in storming a nest of bees the honey guide itself falls a victim, the infuriated bees settling about the head and eyes of their attacker and stinging it to death. The natives have many curious stories about the honey guides. They will tell you that, if once disappointed of its share of the spoil, the bird will conduct the next man it meets to the lair of some lion, or leopard, or other dangerous beast or reptile. Sometimes, no doubt, where big game are plentiful, the honey guide will, in its journey to the bees' rest, pass by some wild beast; but the African's legend of revenge is scarcely based on fact. Livingstone actually examined 114 natives upon this point during his early travels, and learned that out of this number only one man had been led by the honey guide to an animal (an elephant) and not to a hive. Livingstone himself, though perfectly convinced of the bird's invariable desire to indicate honey, was once led by one of these guides almost upon top of a huge rhinoceros. How, or in what far remote era of the past, these friendly little creatures acquired their "guiding" instinct, so useful to mankind, it is impossible to say. It is sufficient that the habit remains and is constantly made use of by black men and white in the interior of Africa.

Much satisfaction is felt in Hongkong over the success which has attended Mr. T. H. Whitehead's efforts on behalf of the ratepayers of the Colony. Mr. Whitehead has worked hard in the interests of the Colony during his holiday in England.

MILITARY AND NAVAL NOTES.

CORDITE ammunition proves itself to be fully capable of demonstrating the excellence of the Lee-Metford rifle, but it is far from being so certain that the powder itself has been equally successful in establishing its own claim to be regarded as a really serviceable explosive for military purposes. The matter stands thus; Cordite is a practically smokeless powder, possessed of great and fairly uniform energy; but, upon the other hand, its use is attended by very serious disadvantages, the actual gravity of which is difficult to measure. The fouling is of a sticky nature, and, if permitted to dry, clogs the barrel. Upon the rifle range it is easy to provide against this evil by cleaning the barrel as often as the practice at a particular range has been concluded. But in battle the conditions would be quite different. A man might fire fifty rounds in a quarter of an hour, and afterwards, although expecting every moment to be engaged as hotly as ever, have no occasion to fire again for a couple of hours. That the rifle would not be cleaned under such circumstances is pretty certain; the only doubt, is as to what may be expected to happen. Some rifle barrels are weaker than others, although all have no doubt been subjected to the same test. The barrel being "clogged," must certainly burst, unless it is strong enough to withstand the unwonted pressure. Moreover, in addition to the well-known corrosive effect of cordite, which of itself results in giving the Lee-Metford an absurdly short "life," it must further be taken into account that the constant use of "wire gauze" on the "pull through" will inevitably wear away the rifling, and thus destroy the accuracy of the shooting. Here, then, we are face to face with serious evils. The cordite is a corrosive, and eats away the barrel.

Tuesday June, 18th, being the 80th anniversary of the Battle of Waterloo there was a parade of the full strength of the Royal Dragoons in Phœnix Park, Dublin. Considerable interest attached to the proceedings owing to the presence of Count Hatzfeldt, who was the bearer to the regiment of a presentation wreath from the German Emperor in commemoration of the prowess of the corps, of which he is an honorary colonel. The wreath, which was of bay leaves bearing a crimson streamer with the German Imperial crown and monogram, was placed on the standard by Count Hatzfeldt, who made a short speech, in which he said that his Imperial master had sent him over on this auspicious day with a special message, and orders to decorate with a wreath the standard of the Royal Dragoons. The wreath was emblematic of the honour and renown gained by the regiment on the field of Waterloo. This was the first occasion on which he had the pleasure of being so deputed, but he anticipated that it would not be the last, as it was a commemoration which his Imperial Majesty meant to continue. Colonel Tomplinson replied on behalf of the regiment. Subsequently Count Hatsfeldt was entertained by the officers in Island Bridge Barracks, where a congratulatory telegram was received from the German Emperor.

Unless we are prepared to maintain our command of the sea and to effectually protect our mercantile marine in the time of war our enemies, it is now generally admitted, could quickly bring us to our knees, for we should be much in the position of a beleaguored fortress cut off from its suplies by a strong and vigilant besieger. It would be difficult, therefore, to exaggerate the urgency of considering, while we are yet at peace, the best lines of convoy to be adopted in time of war, and of also settling in advance upon a definite scheme of commerce protection. In the absence of adequate preparation it is sufficiently obvious that the effects of war on our mercantile marine, and through it upon the nation at large, must be overwhelmingly disastrous. Our trade has to continue—we cannot afford to stop it, or even to have it materially checked; and, therefore, it seems to be necessary to devise means by which, until we shall have attained absolute and undisputed command of the sea, it may be diverted to such routes as we can effectively control.

It is with considerable pleasure that we note a further move on the part of the authorities towards lessening the time spent on shore by sub-lieutenants at Greenwich and Portsmouth. After October 1 next the days on which sub-lieutenants will be sent to Greenwich will be separated by intervals of four instead of six weeks as at present. The period of study has been reduced from eight to six weeks; in navigation the standard for passing has been lowered, 550 marks being sufficient for a third-class and 725 for a second-class certificate. The pilotage class will in future be taken immediately after the Greenwhich course. The gunnery course has also been shortened from thirteen to nine weeks, and the time devoted to the following instructions will be reduced by the periods indicated:—Field exercise, five days; heavy gun, four days; ammunition, one day; machine gun, one day. The 'resume' at the end of the present course will be omitted, and the examinations will be held at the close of each of the several divisions of the subject instead of holding one general final examination. No alteration is to be made in the torpedo course, the period of study remaning as at present, four weeks. Promotions will continue to be made on the present system, with the exception that a low class in seamanship will not in future absolutely debar an officer from accelerated promotion provided his other certificates are sufficiently high.

With great satisfaction writes a "Globe" correspondent do I learn that the Admiralty has consented to pay for the extra expenses of the officers of the Australia during their recent visit to Havre, and also during the same ship's impending stay at Lisbon to take part in the Portuguese San Antonio festivities. A sum of money, £500, has also been placed at the disposal of the Mayor of Portsmouth to help to defray the cost of the entertainment of the Italian visitors, and it is to be anticipated that the English naval officers will be repaid their share of these extra disbursements, as well as the outlay the opening of the North Sea Canal is now enforcing on them. Lord George Hamilton always unwisely set his face against what was, after all, a mere act of simple justice, and reckoned as such by every naval Power in the world except ourselves. Earl Spencer, apparently, looks at things from a more liberal point of view, but how much better it would be if, when any occasion of this sort arose, there were regulations under which the paymaster was empowered to set aside a certain amount of money, according to a certain scale, for the entertainment of foreign officers.

The court-martial on Surgeon Lea, late of the Ringarooma, continues to excite great indignation both afloat and ashore at Sydney. Without at all going into the merits of the case, people do not believe that Mr. Lea had anything like a fair trial. His defence was ignored, he was not allowed to call any witnesses, the court unanimously found the charges proved, and sentenced him to be dismissed Her Majesty's service. Sir U. Kay-Shuttleworth, in the House, in reply to Mr. Henniker Heaton, said that the minutes of the court-martial had only just been received from the Judge Advocate of the Fleet. He, therefore, asked for time to consider the papers, which were very voluminous. This is seasonable enough, and if the Admiralty decide that the sentence of the court-martial must be upheld, I hope we shall never hear another word about it; if, however, they consider it too severe, I hope Surgeon Lea will at least be allowed to serve the few months necessary for him to retire with the gratuity of £1,200 which he has earned by his service.

Messrs. Thornycroft and Co., of Chiswick, have lately had under exhaustive trial in some of the ships of the service an automatic boiler feed invented and patented by them, which has worked most successfully. It answered admirably in the Halcyon the other day which broke down just at the end of her trial from quite another cause; and the Admiralty have ordered it to be fitted to the boilers of both the Blake and Ferret. Wherever it is used, it is anticipated that the services of at least one stoker can be dispensed with. In the former of the two ships just mentioned this will not be a very great advantage, perhaps, but in the Ferret and her class it will be a most important benefit.

The German War Balloon Department is at present experimenting with a new kind of balloon called the "kite" balloon. It is in the form of an elongated cylinder, rounded at the ends. Instead of having the car suspended in the centre it has it at one end, to which two smaller spherical balloons are also attached, one on either side of the cylinder. This arrangement gives the balloon a certain stability against the wind, and as, moreover, the balloon can assume an inclined position, after the manner of a kite (hence its name), the pressure of the wind adds to the ascending power of the gas. Finally, it is hoped that by means of a rudder-sail placed at the end to which the car is fixed it will be possible to steer the balloon.

In addition to the forty-two torpedo-boat destroyers which have been in course of construction during the past two years, each having a speed of twenty-seven knots, the Admiralty have decided to order twenty more of a similar type, the conditions of contract being, however, that they are to attain a mean speed of thirty knots during a continuous three hours' official trial. They are all to be built by contract, and the armament of each vessel will consist of one 12-pounder and five 6-pounder quick-firing guns, being two 6-pounders more than are carried in the Havock type. The vessels, which are not yet named are officially designated thirty-knot torpedo-boat destroyers, and will cost about £250,000 each.

Many of the battle-ships and new cruisers of the French navy are said on the best authority to be unseaworthy, and are, moreover, pronounced by an expert to require very little in the way of hard knocks to send them to the bottom. The cause of this ruinous disaster is the constant alterations to which they have been subjected.

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THE PATENT OFFICE, TRADE MARKS BRANCH, 25, Southampton Buildings, London, W.C.,
27th November, 1894.

SIR,—Adverting to your letter of the 22nd instant, enclosing an Advertisement (apparently taken from some Indian newspaper) relating to "Dr. Bright's Phosphodyne," I am directed to inform you that the Comptroller does not find that the combination of devices (Locomotive, Ship, Royal Arms, &c.), with those woods (and others), appearing in the Advertisement, has been registered at this office in the Class (Class 3) to which Medicines for human use belong; and the word "Phosphodyne" has not been so Registered EXCEPT IN YOUR NAME. The official number of your registration of the label with Hercules and the Lion and the words "Dr. Lalor's Phosphodyne or Vital Elixir" is 5317, and its date is 3rd May, 1876; your registration of the word "Phosphodyne" by itself, as an "OLD" Trade Mark, is numbered 18527, and is of date 26th October, 1877.

The Comptroller will be happy to afford you any further assistance in his power in connection with the matter.

I am, Sir, your obedient Servant,
(Signed) W. J. F. TOMLINSON.

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EASTERN EQUATORIAL AFRICA.

Cavendish Square, W., October 26, 1894.

DEAR SIR,—I have recently returned from Eastern Equatorial Africa, where I lived for upwards of 12 years.

I enjoyed phenomenal health, and in my opinion it was undoubtedly owing to the daily use of your "Fruit Salt," the beneficial qualities of which I had previously found in England. I have no hesitation in saying that my life was preserved by it.

On my way home I had a severe attack of intermittent fever, the sea was rough, and the ship's medical attendant was (as that officer usually is) prostrate with "mal de mer," and unable to attend to anyone. The fever gained and gained on me, but after a few doses of ENO'S "FRUIT SALT" I at last fell into a refreshing sleep, and found on awakening that the intense thirst had gone, and long before I had arrived at Aden was as well as I had ever been in my life.

I am, dear Sir, Yours truly, ANGLO-AFRICAN.

CAUTION.—Examine each Bottle and see the capsule is marked "ENO'S 'FRUIT SALT,'" without you have been imposed on by a worthless imitation. Prepared only at ENO'S "FRUIT SALT" WORKS, LONDON S.E. By J. C. ENO'S PATENT.

S. & H. HARRIS

FOR
Boots, Shoes, Harness,
AND ALL
Black Leather Articles.

Does not injure the Leather.
Requires no Brushing.

ASK FOR IT.

WATERPROOF.

HARNESS LIQUID Or Self-shining Jet.	JET BLACK OIL FOR HARNESS.

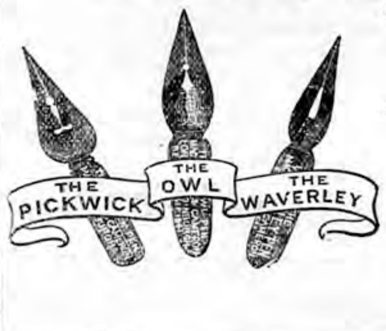
Sold by all Saddlers, Ironmongers and Storekeepers.
Manufactory: LONDON, E.

GOLD MEDAL, HEALTH EXHIBITION, LONDON.

BENGER'S FOOD
For Infants
Invalids & The Aged

MOST DELICIOUS, NUTRITIVE, AND DIGESTIBLE.
Sold by all leading Chemists, &c., Everywhere.
Agents—TREACHER & CO., Ltd., BOMBAY, BYCULLA, and POONA; KEMP & CO., Ltd., BOMBAY; PHILLIPS & CO., Ltd., BOMBAY and POONA.

MACNIVEN & CAMERON'S PENS.



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Sold by all Stationers.

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Of Highest Quality, and Having Greatest Durability are Therefore CHEAPEST.

KOKO FOR THE HAIR

WILL POSITIVELY STOP HAIR FROM FALLING OUT

WILL SURELY INCREASE THE GROWTH OF HAIR

ENSURES MAGNIFICENT TRESSES.

Koko for the Hair is a tonic, cleansing, invigorating preparation, causes the hair to grow **luxuriantly**, keeps it soft and pliant, imparts to it the **lustre and freshness of youth**, eradicates dandruff, **prevents hair from falling**, is the most cleanly of all hair preparations, and is perfectly harmless. It is particularly cooling and refreshing, and specially adapted for a hot climate.

CHEMICAL LABORATORY, 54, Holborn Viaduct, London, January 18th, 1888.

I hereby certify that I have submitted to a careful examination and Chemical Analysis a sample, purchased by myself from the stock of a well-known firm of Wholesale Druggists, of the preparation known as "Koko for the Hair." I have found nothing in this preparation which could be injurious either to the head or hair, and the results of the analysis lead me to pronounce "Koko for the Hair" a pleasant dressing, which would undoubtedly be advantageous in many cases. I discovered in the preparation no ingredients of the nature of a colouring matter or dye.
EDWY GODWIN CLAYTON, F.I.C., F.C.S., *Member of the Society of Public Analysts, &c.*

TESTIMONIALS.

Miss ELLEN TERRY, the great actress, [illegible] —"I have used KOKO for the Hair for years, and can assure my friends that it stops the hair from falling off, promotes its growth, keeps the head cool and free from dandruff, and is the most pleasant dressing imaginable."

Has Done Much.—Mr. E. W. COOPER, 33, Bafley Street, Luton, Beds., writes—"In a few weeks your 'Koko' has done much to prove its own merits. No doubt by my recommendation you will receive further orders."

—From "The Profession."—Mr. HENRY WESTLAND, of Toole's Theatre, Strand, W.C., writes—"'Koko' will certainly arrest the falling off of the hair, strengthen and increase its growth. I have recommended it to many friends, and in every case it has given great satisfaction."

Thousands on File.—Every Extract printed we have, together with thousands of other unsolicited testimonials and duplicate orders, are on file in their original envelopes, just as they have been received from people all over the Kingdom.

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Afflicted with Neuralgia, Lumbago, Paralysis, Convulsions, Bruises, Strained Muscles, Pains in Joints, Aches and Sprains, Eczema, Burns, Toothache, Faceache, Boils, Ulcers, Mosquito Bites, Scorpion Stings, and all kindred ills and complaints.

Only quite recently has this marvellous remedy been before the public. During this short time the marvellous cures that have been effected, and the shoals of important testimonials that have been received, have been absolutely unprecedented in the history of the world. Homocea forms a medicine chest in itself, and is absolutely invaluable in every household.

Homocea should be in every Cottage, Palace, Workshop, Barracks, Police-Station, Hospital, and Institution—and wherever a Pain-Relieving, Soothing, and Curative Lubricant is likely to be required. No discovery in the World of Healing Remedies has had such high testimony.

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A Stimulating, Sustaining Cup Made Instantly.

"CADBURY'S"

"The Typical Cocoa of English Manufacture.—Absolutely Pure."—*The Analyst.*

A SMALL SPOONFUL of CADBURY'S COCOA, with boiling water or milk, will make a large breakfast cup of the most delicious, digestible, absolutely pure and nourishing Cocoa, of the greatest strength and the finest flavour, entirely free from any admixture.

Cadbury's Cocoa provides a refined daily beverage for the robust, the young, the old, and particularly those of weak and impaired digestion.

NO CHEMICALS USED *(As in many of the so-called Pure Foreign Cocoas).*

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Is not Farinaceous and is entirely free from Starch and Cane Sugar.

When added to diluted Cow's Milk it produces a complete and perfect diet, adapted for the strong as well as for the sickly babe. **MELLIN'S FOOD** supplies materials by which diluted cow's milk is converted into **A PERFECT FOOD FOR THE YOUNGEST INFANT.**

Mellin's Food may be obtained of all Dealers throughout India. Samples and Directions for use printed in Native Languages, together with a pamphlet on the "Feeding and Care of Infants," can be had on application to the following Wholesale Agents in India :—

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MELLIN'S FOOD COMPANY FOR INDIA, LIMITED, PECKHAM, LONDON, S.E.

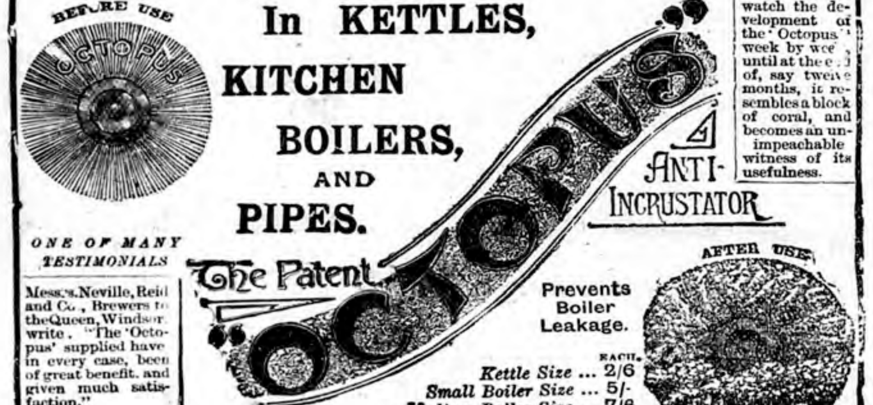
MILKMAID BRAND CONDENSED MILK

The "Milkmaid" Brand is guaranteed to contain all the cream of the original milk. In the process of manufacture nothing but water is removed, nothing but the best refined sugar added.

Avoid low-priced brands from which the cream has been abstracted, and ask for the "Milkmaid" Brand, the best for all purposes.

Largest Sale in the World.

Collects the FUR' In KETTLES, KITCHEN BOILERS, AND PIPES.



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ONE OF MANY TESTIMONIALS

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Kettle Size ...	2/6
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MADE IN SPECIAL SIZES FOR FACTORY BOILERS.

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Patentees and Sole Manufacturers,
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For INDIA and all HOT CLIMATES this sweetly scented emollient Milk is INVALUABLE IT KEEPS the SKIN COOL and REFRESHED in the HOTTEST WEATHER, Removes and prevents all SUNBURN, REDNESS, FRECKLES, TAN, etc., and RENDERS the SKIN DELICATELY SOFT, SMOOTH and WHITE.

It entirely prevents it from becoming DRY and WRINKLED, and PRESERVES the COMPLEXION from the scorching effects of the SUN and WIND more effectually than any other preparation. The IRRITATION caused by the BITES and STINGS of INSECTS is wonderfully allayed by its use. For imparting that soft velvety feeling to the skin, this delightful preparation has no equal! Sold by all Chemists.

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MARCKS & Co., Ld., JEWELLERS & GOLD & SILVERSMITHS, BOMBAY & POONA.

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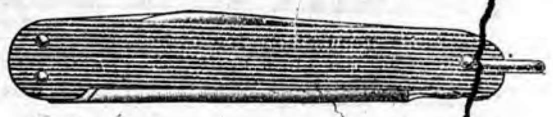
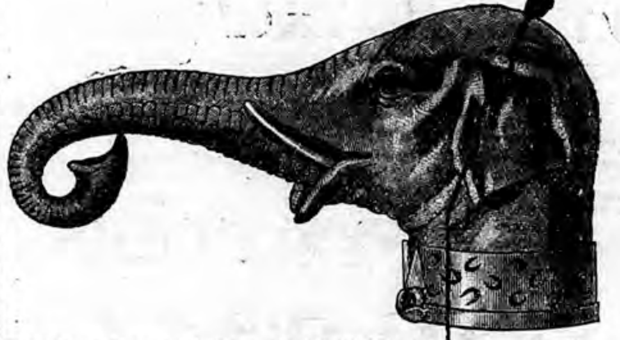
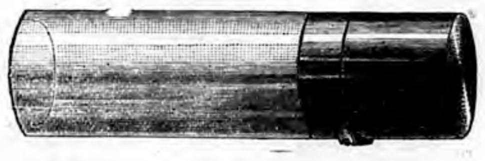


Sterling Silver Mounted Penknife..........Rs. 15.

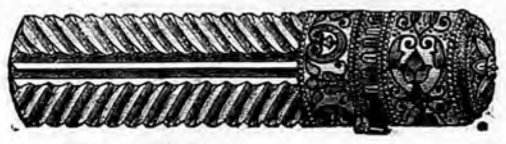
Artistically Enamelled in colours, Silver Handled Ivory Paper Knives............Rs. 85.



Malacca Cane with Fancy Oxidized Silver Mount ...Rs. 85.
Ebony Stick with Ivory top Mounted with Oxidized Silver Elephant Head ....„ 130.



Crystal Bottle, Sterling Silver Mount and Gilt inside ....Rs. 15.



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Do. do. do. Small Size... „ 36.
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Cigarette Cases, Artistically Enamelled ....Rs. 155.
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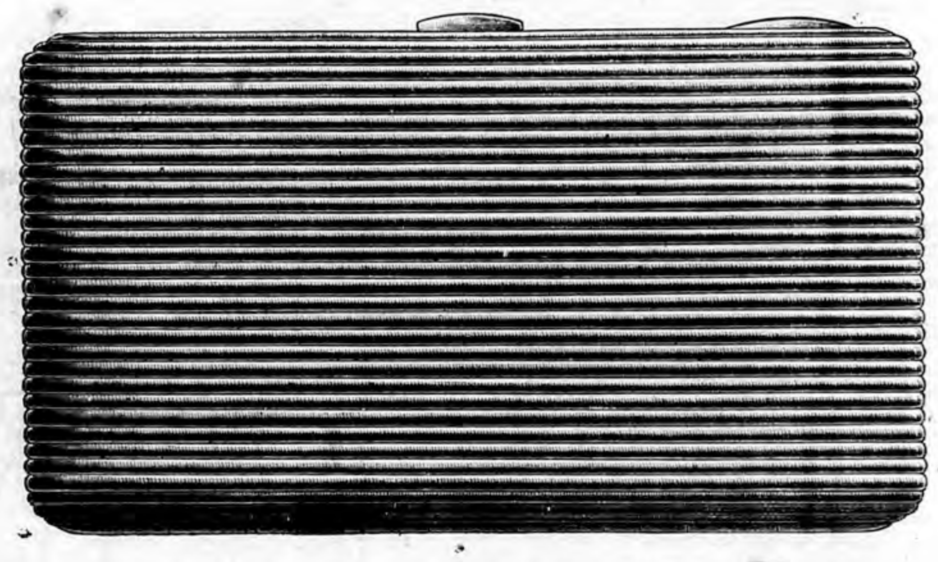
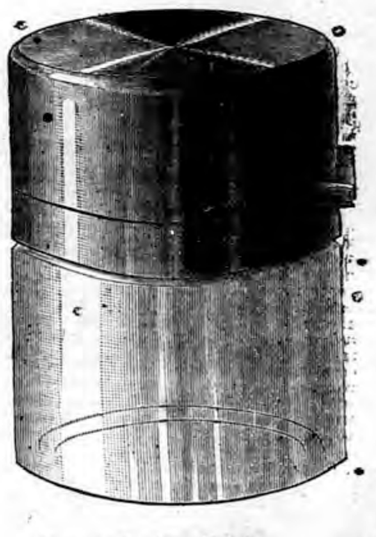


Cigar Cases Fluted or Plain : one side Cigars, the other Cigarettes ......Rs. 110.
Cigar Cases, to hold 5 Cigars.. „ 105.
Do. do. 4 do. .... „ 80.



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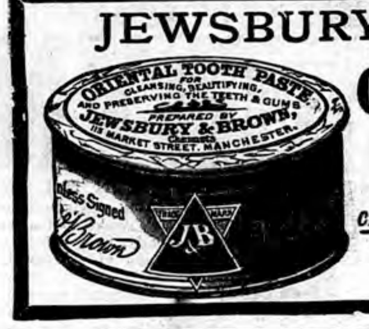

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